THE LANCET.

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PREFATORY ADDRESS.

ANOTHER medical year has terminated—a year signalized by events peculiarly characteristic of the influence which the cultivation of the science of medicine is exercising on the minds of the British public.

When the APOTHECARIES BILL of 1815 was introduced to the notice of Parliament, the subject of the proposed changes in medical law scarcely elicited a dozen sentences of argument from our then lethargic senators; but how striking a change is exhibited in the conduct of a partially reformed Legislature! A Bill that was presented to the House of Commons which has just concluded its sittings, was withdrawn, because it did "not go far enough" in its scheme for lopping off the prurient branches of the heretofore too flourishing tree of medical abuse. Another measure—more liberal in principle,—more perfect in its machinery,—of more general application,—was demanded by the renovated national assembly, our lawgivers having wisely and benevolently resolved, that so far as it is possible for the cultivation of the science of medicine to alleviate human suffering, the agonies of their fellow-creatures shall be made to succumb to the power which the human mind is capable of exercising when fortified by a knowledge of that science. Here then is furnished the most gratifying evidence of the change of feeling and opinion in an assembly which is endowed with the high authority of directing the beneficial tendencies of national knowledge. Thus we observe a chain of effects, all referable to one important cause—a feeling which is wholly indebted for its origin to the exertions of a FEARLESS MEDICAL PRESS.

An old adage declares that "Necessity is the mother of invention," and we shall not be so profane as to dispute the veracity of a saying which has been dignified by the sanction of many successive generations. Still we must be permitted to observe, that in modern times there has been no stimulus to exertion equal to *success*, whatever may have been the undertakings in which fortunate individuals have been engaged. In short, we have daily witnessed the verification of the Spanish proverb which declares that "The thrifty man needs no repose." Medical reformers, assured of the invincibility of their position, and confident that every proceeding sanctioned by them has secured an advantage in the march of improvement, have been unremitting in their endeavours to destroy those monopolies, which display no other bond of strength than the worthless parchments bearing the inscrip-

tions of their legal incorporation. The agents of corruption have quailed under the activity, honesty, and intelligence, exhibited in the strenuous exertions of their opponents.

When we commenced the volumes of the past year, we adverted to the extraordinary circumstances, and explained, on that occasion, the benefits, which might be derived from the judicious application of a knowledge of the abuses and mismanagement in hospital and dispensary government,—abuses which, up to that period, had been laid open, as well to the public as to the medical profession. The advantages obtained for the good cause from that exposition, urge us to renew, in terms of unqualified approbation, the recommendation which it invoked. Instead of flagging in our labours, or being dismayed at the temporary rejection of the APOTHECARIES AMENDMENT BILL, we ought to consider that it is our bounden duty to second, by every means at our command, the views of all those gentlemen in parliament who have declared that they are the willing and zealous advocates of MEDICAL REFORM.

If we neglect our own interests, it may with reason be inferred that those interests will be neglected by others. Could we, indeed, justly accuse our senators of apathy in medical affairs, if the profession were to treat with indifference the galling burdens to which hundreds of the members of their body are exposed? Excited, then, by innumerable wrongs, gratified by the success of past labours, what should deter medical practitioners from seizing every opportunity of demanding that new laws be established for the protection of a profession to which is intrusted the guardianship of the public health? That there is ignorance to combat—that there is prejudice to encounter, we shall not dispute; yet such obstacles present but feeble barriers, when they are resolutely attacked by the firm and decisive agents of superior intelligence. In entering, then, upon the eleventh year of our labours, in the great cause of MEDICAL REFORM, we call most earnestly upon all the admirers and cultivators of the science of medicine, to aid us by their efforts, individually exercised,—to insist on the necessity of a parliamentary inquiry,—and to demand the enactment of a new law, which, whilst it shall secure to the public the full advantages to be obtained from the most comprehensive knowledge of medical science, shall guarantee, in the most enlarged sense, all those privileges which practitioners in medicine are entitled to enjoy as at once the most honourable, useful, and ornamental members of society. The prayer for a Committee of Inquiry into medical abuses should be general; it should be heard in every village, as well as in each city; in short, the justice of Parliament will be acknowledged, if the members of the profession, with one voice, reject the pestiferous whisperings of prejudice, and pursue with intrepidity the glorious path which is marked out for their guidance by every dictate of experience, wisdom, and humanity.

In accordance with our customary practice at this season of the year, we shall, for the purpose of assisting and guiding students, occupy a large portion of the succeeding pages of this Number of THE LANCET with a Sessional Sketch of the Medical Schools of London.

ACCOUNT OF THE
SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE IN LONDON,

SESSION 1833-4.

THE metropolis contains seven large hospitals, the practice of which is open to students on the payment of fees. The names of those hospitals, arranged (for convenience) according to their localities, from east to west, are, the LONDON, ST. THOMAS'S, GUY'S, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, the MIDDLESEX, the WESTMINSTER, and ST. GEORGE'S. When the hospital of the LONDON UNIVERSITY is completed (and its erection is said in the prospectus of that institution to be rapidly advancing), another will be added to the number. In conjunction also with these seven institutions, may be named the LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, the practice of which may (see "Grainger's School") be observed by students. There are also numerous dispensaries in the metropolis, affording opportunities for attendance on medical practice, and certificates of attendance on many of which are received at Apothecaries Hall, as proofs of a qualification to be examined for the license of the Company. The terms of attendance at them vary but little. The fees at the St. George's and St. James's Dispensary, King Street, Golden Square, may be quoted as a specimen. The charge for attendance on the *medical* practice of that establishment is,—for fifteen months 6*l.* 6*s.*; perpetual 8*l.* 8*s.* On the *surgical* practice, for one year 2*l.* 2*s.*; perpetual 5*l.* 5*s.*

To five of the seven hospitals already named, medical schools are attached, in which lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica, Surgery, Anatomy, Midwifery, Chemistry, Botany, and Medical Jurisprudence, are delivered, branches into which the science of medicine is parcelled by the teachers, not in obedience with the dictates of reason, but in compliance with the ordinances of the dealers in diplomas and licenses, who preside over the College of Surgeons in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and the Apothecaries Hall, in Bridge Street, Blackfriars. The two hospitals which have no schools directly connected with them, but around which numerous lecturing establishments are congregated, are the Westminster and the Middlesex, the latter having the London University immediately in its neighbourhood, besides many medical theatres, arranged on more limited plans. On this subject, however, as well as on that of the Westminster schools, more will be said in another place.

The medical student on arriving in London to commence his metropolitan studies, will, unless guided by a friendly and experienced monitor, speedily find himself bewildered by the multiplicity of the schools, and the extent of ground over which they are spread. Not less than fifty prospectuses and advertisements await his perusal, and present claims to his attention. To relieve him from the confusion which this variety is calculated to create, his only successful plan will be to divide the great scene of action into as many districts as there are hospitals, in which the spectacle of "medical and surgical practice" is open to view. One of these great marts of disease must then be selected as the centre of his future movements, the choice being dictated by convenience as regards residence, and superiority of prospect as regards the acquirement of knowledge.* Six such centres present themselves; one far East, viz.—the LONDON HOSPITAL in Whitechapel;—another in Southwark, viz. the united hospitals of ST. THOMAS and GUY; a third, approaching to a point half-way be-

* When the student, previous to his arrival in London, has enjoyed ample opportunities of witnessing hospital practice in provincial institutions, he should mark out some dissecting-room as the central point for regulating his scholastic movements whilst in London.

tween the extreme east and west, viz. ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Hospital, in Smithfield;—a fourth, similarly situated on the other side of that point, viz. the MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Tottenham Court Road;—a fifth, occupying nearly the same relative position to the Middlesex and St. George's that the Southwark Hospitals do to St. Bartholomew's and the London, viz. the WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, in Petty France, Westminster;—and a sixth at the extreme west, viz. ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner. The Fever Hospital is at Battle Bridge, New Road, not far from the London University, and in the Strand are the Charing Cross Hospital and the Ophthalmic Infirmary, and there is also an Ophthalmic Infirmary in Moorfields. The Charing Cross Hospital, however, has not yet, we believe, been converted into a warehouse for trading in "sound chirurgical;" and probably before the student will desire to attend the practice of any Eye Infirmary, he will have had quite sufficient time to become acquainted with the opportunities and expenses of an attendance thereon, to need no further information on the subject in this place. The surgeons thereat are, some of them, indeed, rather learners themselves than qualified to act as teachers, and, in fact, have, even within the last three weeks, been taking some gratuitous lessons on the treatment of diseases of the eye from the celebrated GRAEFE.

Having fixed on the hospital which may be most convenient and advantageous for him to visit, the student must decide on the lectures and the dissection-room which he will attend. He has here a double choice. He may select either that which is established within the walls of the hospital, or from those which are external to the hospital, of which there is a variety in each district, and the charges at which are far lower than is made in the hospital schools. Thus the fee for hearing lectures on anatomy, and possessing conveniences for dissecting *within* the hospital walls, is, in all instances, twenty guineas, to "perpetual" pupils, while *without*, the fee is only ten. At one hospital, the London, the student has, we believe, no choice, the only dissection-room in Whitechapel being that of the hospital school. At St. George's Hospital, too, the choice is limited, though in that instance it is from the reverse circumstance, that anatomy is not taught in the hospital, but at schools near it.

The facilities afforded for instruction at the establishments surrounding the hospitals, and the expenses of attending them, may, in some measure, be estimated from the lists which we shall presently give. Previous, however, to entering upon this enumeration, we advise our young friends to notice the following comparisons, drawn from the hospital prospectuses, of the fees respectively demanded by the hospital and other lecturers for instruction in *anatomy* and *dissections*, wherein they will be furnished with such a contrast as must excite astonishment in the minds of those who are as yet uninitiated in the mysteries of medical education. In not one of the hospitals, for instance, as we have already stated, is the charge for "perpetual" entrance to the lectures on "anatomy and physiology, with demonstrations and dissections," less than *twenty guineas*, whilst in the extra-hospital schools the fees descend in a gradation of eighteen pounds, sixteen guineas, fifteen, twelve, and ten, to so low a sum as *seven* guineas. As this fact is one of considerable interest and importance to the student, we shall render a more particular account of these charges:—

Fees for Anatomy and Dissections.

	£	s.
The Hospital Schools	21	0
King's College	18	18
University of London.....	18	0
Messrs. Lane and Wilson	16	16
Mr. Tuson	15	15
Messrs. Skey, Todd, and Walsh	12	12
Messrs. Smith and Bushell ..	12	12
Messrs. King and Malyn	12	12
Messrs. Grainger and Pilcher	10	10
Mr. Dermott.....	7	7
Mr. Dobson	7	7

So much for anatomy. In the hospital schools, while the charges for instruction in anatomy are equal, the fees for lectures on other subjects differ, in some instances considerably. Thus, at St. Bartholomew's school, the fee for a "perpetual" ticket to the lectures on surgery is three guineas

higher than at any other hospital in the metropolis, and is double that of many of the private schools. We shall not, however, quote any other examples, but merely state that the excess or inferiority of price varies from one to five guineas for attendance on one course or for a "perpetual" ticket, the former sum being the more usual difference on single courses.

We now proceed to give a digest of the various prospectuses of the coming medical session which are before us. The sums named under the head of "Fees," constitute the charges for "single" or "first" courses, and for "perpetual" attendance. A "second" course, or payment for two courses at once, may be bargained for, *at the outset*, to the pecuniary advantage of the pupil.

It is right to observe in this place, that the statements and remarks commendatory, to be found under the several heads in the following account, have of necessity in great measure been supplied by our reporters at those establishments; consequently, although the utmost credence may be given to every statement of fact made by those gentlemen, it should be considered that the opinions they have expressed are the result of individual observation, derived during good opportunities of knowing the merits or demerits of the objects on which their comments are made.

LONDON HOSPITAL.

Subjects.	Lecturers.	Days and Hours of Lecturing.	Fees.				
			£	s.		£	s.
Medicine.	Dr. Billing and Dr. Davies.	Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at 3½ p.m.	4	4	&	7	7
Materia Medica	Dr. Cobb.	Wed. and Fri. at 9 a.m.	3	3	&	4	4
Midwifery.	Dr. F. Ramsbotham.	Tues. Thurs. & Sat. at 10.	3	3	&	7	7
Chemistry.	Mr. Pereira.	Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 10 a.m.	4	4	&	8	8
Medical Jurisprudence.	Dr. Cobb, Dr. F. H. Ramsbotham, and Mr. Pereira.	Saturday, at 3½ p.m.	3	3	&	4	4
Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, &c.	Messrs. Luke, Hamilton, & Adams.	Daily, at 2½ and 11½.	8	8	&	21	0
Surgery.	Mr. John Scott.	Mon. & Wed. at 7 p.m.	3	3	&	5	5
Botany.	Mr. Pereira.	No days named.	2	2	&	3	3

General Fee for Attendance upon all the above Lectures, qualifying for Royal College of Surgeons, and Apothecaries Hall, £50.

Hospital Practice.—Physicians: Drs. Frampton, Billing, and Gordon.

Terms for Physicians' Pupil.—Twelve months, 10 guineas; Perpetual, 20 guineas; Apothecaries' Fee, 1 guinea.

Surgeons: Sir William Blizard, Mr. Andrews, and Mr. John Scott.

Terms for Surgeons' Pupil.—Twelve months, 20 guineas; ditto as dressing pupil, 30 guineas; six ditto ditto, 20 guineas; library, 1 guinea.

Mr. Scott, the lecturer on Surgery at this hospital, makes no mention in the prospectus, of a fee for a "perpetual" ticket. This circumstance should be noticed by the pupil. He charges 5*l.* 5*s.* for attendance on two courses, whereas all the other lecturers (except Mr. Lawrence) demand only that sum for "perpetual" attendance. In a late discussion before the governors of the hospital, Mr. Scott declaimed strongly against the "old students," whom he expressed himself as being very desirous of excluding from the hospital. In reply to this, one of the governors observed, "that there were "many gentlemen who were in the habit "of visiting the hospital, whose usual "course of study there had been finished,

"some of whom were waiting for prac-
"tices, others belonged to the public ser-
"vices, and all of whom were 'perpetual'
"to the different lectures, and could
"not with justice, therefore, be excluded.
"These gentlemen he always thought
"the surgeons were happy to see there,
"and felt their companionship round
"the wards to be a compliment to their
"old instructors." Mr. HARKNESS ex-
pressed similar opinions, but Mr. SCOTT
continued to urge his proposition, and de-
clared that there were no such persons as
perpetual pupils to the hospital.* "The
"moment," he added, "that a gentle-
"man had finished his education there,
"they had done with him. There was
"too much lenity shown old pupils,
"and he was sure they came there
"for no good purpose, but to see what
"they could pick up for the medical
"press." This insinuation was repelled
by a governor, who mentioned several
gentlemen by name "on whom not
"a shadow of imputation rested, and
"whose sole object was to see the new
"cases and operations.† He was aware
"that when Mr. SCOTT took possession of
"the surgical chair, he would not recog-
"nise the perpetual pupils of his prede-
"cessor, Mr. HEADINGTON, but he refused
"in the face of law and justice." On this
occasion Mr. ANDREWS, one of the sur-
geons of the hospital, honourably ranged
himself on the side of the pupils, and said,
"that during the whole time he had been
"a surgeon in the institution, he had felt
"much gratified when gentlemen who had
"been educated, either at that or any
"other of the hospitals, did him the ho-
"nour to go round with him, and it always
"afforded him a lively satisfaction to show
"them any cases that were worthy of par-
"ticular notice. At the same time he
"declared his opinion that all hospitals
"ought to be thrown open to the pro-
"fession."* We have here a key then to
the hiatus in Mr. SCOTT's advertisement
—the prospectus of the school containing
three columns, severally headed, "one
course," "two courses," and "perpetual,"
the higher fee attached to each set of lec-
tures, excepting that of Mr. SCOTT, being
in the column headed "perpetual." These
facts deserve a record; they are of great
interest to the student, and should influ-
ence pupils in the inquiries they make rela-
tive to the schools, and the circumstances
under which they expend their money in
fees.

The numerous letters which have lately
appeared in THE LANCET relative to the
London Hospital, might create an im-
pression unfavourable to the school, per-
haps without justice. We enumerate briefly,
therefore, the numerous advantages which
students have the means of deriving from
attendance on the practice and lectures at
this institution. The beds are sufficiently
numerous to afford abundant opportunities
for the study of disease, and the out-
patients also are very numerous. A senior
and a junior pupil are allowed to sleep in
the hospital in rotation for a week, during
which period they have the privilege of
attending and dressing all the accidents
then admitted. These they continue to
visit until the patients are dismissed
from the hospital. The pupils may also
(if they please) dress the out-patients, and
perform the minor operations in the phy-
sicians' Wards. Three of the students
after passing an examination before the
committee, are selected to attend and dress
the out-patients, for the space of twelve
months. After which time, if they con-
duct themselves satisfactorily to the sur-
geons, they are presented gratuitously
with a dressership. Clinical instruction
is given by several of the medical officers,
but the mode of their doing so differs in each
case. Dr. BILLING makes observations on
the cases in the wards during the visit, and
likewise gives a clinical lecture once a
week in the theatre. Dr. DAVIES, instead

* This, too, in the face of the fact, that in the prospectus of the hospital practice, issued by the surgeons and physicians of the institution, there is the following line:—"Physicians' Practice—Perpetual, 20 guineas!"

† That their medical and chirurgical knowledge might not grow "rusty," as Sir Astley Cooper says it is otherwise apt to do.

* On this occasion Mr. FRANCIS KEMBLE, the scouted Tory candidate for the representation of the city of London in Parliament, was a warm opposer of the liberal views of Mr. ANDREWS.

of a lecture, examines the pupils on medical cases twice a week, after he has gone round the wards. Dr. GORDON makes observations on the cases in the house, and occasionally lectures after the visit. Mr. SCOTT makes clinical remarks frequently at the bedside of the patient. Each of these gentlemen gives explanations of the morbid anatomy of the cases which occur under his immediate care. Dr. COBB is likewise willing to afford all the instruction in his power, and examines his pupils previously to their going up as candidates to Apothecaries Hall.

The demonstrators, Messrs. HAMILTON and ADAMS, are in attendance in the dissecting-room from eleven to four daily (Sundays of course excepted), and render every assistance to those who are dissecting. They likewise examine gentlemen who may desire it, previously to their passing the College, without making any extra charge. A determination exists among the lecturers here to do away with the nepotic mode of election which prevails at the other hospitals. This was shown on the late resignation of the chemical lecturer, when Mr. PEREIRA, who had no connexion whatever with the hospital, was selected to fill the clinical chair, solely on the score of competency, and it is understood that the same feeling will influence the lecturers on future vacancies also.

Mr. SCOTT gives two prizes in the course of the season. One for the best essay on a surgical subject; the other for the most accurate report of hospital cases.

Phrenology, which is obtaining favour so extensively throughout the kingdom, and especially amongst the medical profession, has now acquired a footing at this hospital. Many diseases have long been explained on its principles by some of the teachers at St. Thomas's Hospital, and the London University, and it is taught at Grainger's school. Lectures on Phrenology will be given at the London Hospital School this season, by Mr. HOLM, illustrated by GALL'S and SPURZHEIM'S view of the brain, human and comparative.

As et-ceteras to this account of the hospital, it may be added, that one of the surgeons, Sir WILLIAM BLIZARD, Mr. ANDREWS, or Mr. JOHN SCOTT, goes round at one o'clock daily. The visits of all are made most punctually. In fact, the committee passed a regulation on this subject some time ago, in which the assistant-surgeons, Messrs. LUKE, HAMILTON, and ADAMS, were authorized to see the patients if the surgeons did not attend in time, and the latter are too much on the *qui vive* (too jealous, it may be said) with regard to the practice, to allow their offices to be assumed by the assistants oftener than can possibly be helped. As for the clinique of Sir WILLIAM, sufficient and strikingly-correct specimens of it have already been given by THE LANCET. The visits of the physicians, Drs. FRAMPTON, BILLING, and GORDON (Dr. DAVIES added), are made at about nine o'clock daily. All the out-patients are seen daily at twelve.

Lodgings in this neighbourhood are plentiful and cheap. Two good rooms, furnished, may be had for half-a-guinea a week.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

Subjects.	Lecturers.	Days and Hours of Lecturing.	Fees.				
			£	s.		£	s.
Medicine.	Dr. Williams.	Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 10 a.m.	3	3	&	6	6
Mat. Medica.	Dr. Burton.	Mon. Wed. & Fri. at 4 p.m.	3	3	&	4	4
Midwifery.	Drs. Ashburner and Rigby.	Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at 4 p.m.	3	3	&	5	5
Chemistry.	Mr. R. Phillips.	Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at ½ 10. a.m.	4	4	&	6	6
Med. Juris.	Dr. Lister and Mr. R. Phillips.	Tues. and Sat. at 12.	3	3	&	4	4
Anatomy, &c.	Messrs. Mackmurdo and Solly.	Daily at 2½ p.m., and 11 a.m.	8	8	&	21	0
Surgery.	Mr. Tyrrell.	Mon. and Wed. at 8 a.m., and Fri. at 7 a.m.	3		&	5	5
Botany.	Mr. J. Hayes.	Fri. at 6 p.m.	2				

Hospital Practice.—Drs. ELLIOTSON, ROOTS, and WILLIAMS, are the physicians to this hospital; and Messrs. GREEN, TRAVERS, and TYRRELL, the surgeons; and the following are the charges for attendance on the practice:—

Medical Practice.—Physicians' pupil, two years, 24*l.* 3*s.*; one year, 15*l.* 15*s.* The physicians make their visits daily at one o'clock; Dr. Williams on Mondays and Thursdays; Dr. Elliotson on Tuesdays and Fridays; Dr. Roots, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; Dr. Burton sees the Out-patients on Thursdays and Saturdays at eleven. Clinical Lectures will be delivered to the Physicians' Pupils by Dr. Elliotson and Dr. Roots.

Surgical Practice.—Dresser, one year, 51*l.* 2*s.*; six months, 32*l.* 12*s.*; Surgeons' Pupil, one year, 26*l.* 6*s.*; six months, 20*l.*; a second entry, if within two months, 6*l.* 12*s.* The surgeons make their visits daily; Mr. Travers on Mondays and Thursdays at One o'Clock; Mr. Green on Tuesdays and Fridays at One o'Clock; Mr. Tyrrell daily, at half-past One o'Clock; Mr. Tyrrell sees the Out-patients on Wednesdays at One o'Clock; on Friday Operations are performed. Clinical Lectures will be given to the Dressers and Surgeons' Pupils, by Mr. Green and Mr. Tyrrell.

Pupils entering to the Surgical Practice of St. Thomas's Hospital, are allowed to attend that of Guy's.

A library and reading room (admission one guinea) are attached to the hospital.

As this hospital and Guy's immediately face each other, we shall consider them as a common centre, and give an account of the latter in this place, afterwards describing any Borough schools as equally near to each hospital.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.

Subjects.	Lecturers.	Days and Hours of Lecturing.	Fees.	
			£ s.	£ s.
Medicine.	Drs. Bright and Addison.	Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 3½ p.m.	4 4	& 8 8
Mat. Medica.	Dr. Addison.	Tues. and Fri. at 7 p.m.; and Wed. at 9½ a.m.	3 3	& 4 4
Midwifery.	Dr. Blundell.	Daily at ¼8 a.m.	3 3	& 10 10
Chemistry.	Messrs. Aikin and Taylor.	Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at ¼10 a.m.	4 4	& 8 8
Med. Juris.	Mr. A. Taylor.	Tues. and Sat. at 3½ p.m.	3 3	& 4 4
Anatomy, &c.	Mr. B. Cooper.	Daily at 2 p.m.	8 8	& 21 0
Surgery.	Messrs. Key and Morgan.	Tues. Thurs. and Fri. at 8 p.m.	3 3	& 5 5
Botany.	Mr. C. Johnson.	Thurs. at 3½ p.m.; Mon. and Fri. at 10 a.m.	2 2	

A distinct course of lectures on *Physiology* is delivered here by Dr. Blundell, (the only separate course on physiology, excepting that of Dr. Grant, one of the Professors at the London University, delivered in London,) on Mondays and Wednesdays at half-past six p. m. The terms for which are—Single course, 2*l.* 2*s.*; second course, and to be perpetual, 2*l.* 2*s.*; perpetual, at one payment, 3*l.* 3*s.*; pupils of two or more courses of Midwifery become perpetual to this by entering for one course.

Lectures on *Morbid Anatomy* are also announced here, by Dr. Hodgkin—demonstrations at one o'clock; and Clinical lectures are promised by the physicians. Mr. T. Bell gratuitously takes the burden of lecturing on the Teeth from the shoulders of the lecturer on Anatomy, and he also gives lectures on Comparative Anatomy on Saturdays, at six p. m., for 2*l.* 2*s.* perpetual. There is an Eye Infirmary attached, attended by Mr. Morgan, on Saturdays and Wednesdays, at twelve; and a course of lectures on Experimental Philosophy (formerly the task of the lamented Mr. ALEXANDER BARRY) is delivered on Wednesdays at five, and on Thursdays at six p. m., by Mr. W. M. HIGGINS.

The physicians are, Drs. CHOLMELEY, BRIGHT, and BACK. The surgeons are, Messrs. KEY, MORGAN, and B. COOPER. Assistant-surgeon, Mr. CALLAWAY.

Sir ASTLEY COOPER is announced as consulting surgeon, after which fine bait for flats, the following terms are advertised for attendance on the practice of the hospital:—

Physician's Pupil.—Perpetual, 24*l.* 4*s.*; one year, 15*l.* 15*s.*

Surgeon's Dresser.—One year, 51*l.* 2*s.*; six months, 32*l.* 12*s.*

Surgeon's Pupil. — Twelve months, 26*l.* 6*s.*; six months, 20*l.*; a second entry within two months, 6*l.* 11*s.*

Pupils entering to the Surgical Practice of Guy's Hospital, are allowed to attend that of St. Thomas's.

A library and reading-room are attached, and clinical lectures are *promised* by both physicians and surgeons. Examination of patients for admission, at which the physicians and surgeons are *said* to attend, takes place at ten a. m.

It is highly amusing to observe the formal manner in which the routine of duty for the day at this hospital is presented to public notice in the printed "hours-of-attendance" paper. No clock can appear to be more regular, no machinery more orderly, than the course there marked out for the guidance of the pupils. Yet it is assuredly the fact, that irregularity more gross exists in no establishment, however ill-arranged and slovenly its system, in all London. In the above list it is announced, amongst the information relative to the hours of lecturing,—that "the examination of patients for admission, *at which the physicians and surgeons attend*" (!) takes place daily at ten a.m.;—the "dressing of casual patients at the surgery" at eleven;—"the prescribing for and attending on the out-patients" by Dr. Addison and Mr. Callaway, the assistant physician and surgeon, also at eleven;—"the attendance of the surgeon for the week in the wards," and "the visiting and prescribing for the patients in their wards on their various days by the six medical officers, all at twelve o'clock;—and the "demonstrations on morbid anatomy" at one o'clock.—Nothing can look prettier on paper than does the whole of this scheme. But what is the practice? As an example of the deviations from punctuality—of the difference between the written law and the common law of the hospital—take the following account, quoted casually, of the attendance of the surgeons at the latter end of last month, for the rigid truth of which we vouch. The appointed days of visiting are, on Mondays and Thursdays, Mr. Key; on Tuesdays and Fridays, Mr. B. Cooper; on Wednesdays and Saturdays, Mr. Morgan; all at twelve o'clock precisely. Well.

On Monday the 19th of August, Mr. Key had not reached the hospital up to half-past one p. m.

On Tuesday the 20th, Mr. B. Cooper did not arrive until twenty minutes to one p. m.

On Thursday the 22nd, Mr. Key did not arrive until twenty minutes to one p. m. (He saw all his patients, and left again in an hour and a quarter!)

On Friday the 23rd, Mr. B. Cooper had not arrived at a quarter to two p. m.; nor did any hospital surgeon attend for him between twelve o'clock and that hour.

On Saturday the 24th, Mr. Morgan being out of town, Mr. Callaway attended for him, at five minutes to one p. m. (leaving at twelve minutes past one.)

On Monday the 26th, Mr. Key arrived at five minutes past one, leaving in an hour and twenty-five minutes.

On Tuesday the 27th, Mr. B. Cooper did not come at all.

On Thursday the 29th, Mr. Key arrived at half-past twelve, and was present an hour and ten minutes.

And thus the visits were repeatedly made, save on some days, when they were not made at all,—the pupils being kept thus waiting and idling, and acquiring involuntarily the same wretched habits as their (erroneously-named) instructors. Little wonder at the hatred of the press which exposes these facts, entertained by the surgeons and medical officers of the establishment! Little wonder that they use every effort in their power to exclude honest reporters from the hospital! Little wonder that they themselves designate every statement of their misconduct therein, every declaration of facts, as "abusive, untrue, and unprofessional." Oh could the public but come at the truth, the whole truth, respecting what passes within the walls of this hospital, what a universal shudder would pervade the frames of the humane and benevolent, what a feeling of rage at the system under which the existing vices of our hospitals flourish, and at the secrecy in which the

acts of their officers is attempted to be shrouded!

The facts we have here recorded relative to the visits of some of the officers should be quite enough to settle the character of the hospital in the eyes of students. Our remarks may cause a temporary emendation, and on the new annual arrivals of students, a degree of zeal is shown at the hospital for the interests of pupils which is foreign to other periods of the year.

Of the advantages which the student may derive from attending the practice of this hospital, few should be expected from the clinical instruction, although to that form of tuition ought pupils to be chiefly indebted in all hospitals. Where circumstances compel a pupil to enter at Guy's, we advise him to *expect* little assistance in his studies from others, that he may not be disappointed. On his own industry and observation he must rely; let him be a never-tiring inquirer, and ever, with the demeanour of a gentleman, and the reasonable importunity of one who has a legal demand on the knowledge of the medical officers, pursue his studies, assiduously and undauntedly, not falling in with the opinions of others simply because he hears them audaciously expressed, but forming his own on the immutable basis of truth. He may find there followers of the surgeons who will defend any line of conduct, any breach of duty on their parts. Let him, however, hesitate to forfeit his independence for the approval or favour of any man.—In Mr. CALLAWAY, the patients of the hospital find a generally attentive and able assistant-surgeon.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL presents as wide, and a far more satisfactory, field of practice to the pupil. The irregularities which distinguish its neighbour, and the dread of honest observation, are fatal obstacles to the acquirement of knowledge on the part of the industrious and inquisitive student at Guy's. Let the Borough student, then, enter *to the hospital practice of St. Thomas's.* The fees demanded are above stated. In Mr. GREEN he will here possess a judicious and sound surgical tutor, whose clinical remarks ought to become in every respect a profitable substitute for the lectures which he has transferred to King's College. Unfortunately he is not punctual in his visits. Instead of one o'clock it has of late often been nearly two before he has made his appearance in the wards, though he has then the merit of going carefully and leisurely through each apartment. We hope for emendation of this fault now that a new season approaches.

Mr. TRAVERS is tolerably regular in his attendance. Mr. TYRRELL is very punctual. The clinical instruction, of the surgeons however, is by no means so frequently offered or so full as it ought to be. On the students will be the blame of not eliciting a larger quantity. In Dr. WILLIAMS will be found a physician more punctual than brilliant, but a humane and attentive officer. Dr. ELLIOTSON, lately a most unpunctual man, is however a host, and his attention to the patients and the pupils is hardly equalled, certainly not excelled, by that of any other hospital functionary in the metropolis. He rarely spends less than two hours and a half in the hospital at each visit, and his time has, during the past summer, often exceeded that period, by an hour. His journey round the wards is highly attractive, and is celebrated, as well for the amusement as the instruction it affords. To the lover of medical puns and smart sayings it is generally a high source of enjoyment. Of the high character of his practice, and the great value of the clinical instruction he affords, the pages of THE LANCET have already yielded abundant evidence. In Dr. ROOTS, too, the hospital possesses one of the ablest and most industrious physicians in London. He is unwearied as a medical officer, and a clinical teacher, and wins the esteem of every student who acquires the opportunity of attending his practice. During his walks round the wards, he is eagerly followed by the medical pupils, and he has the great merit of being most punctual in his visits. The attendance of the assistant physician, Dr. BURTON, is also extremely regular.

We come now to mention the sources of instruction for medical students in the *neighbourhood* of those hospitals, and in

doing so almost entirely sum them up when we name the school of Mr. GRAINGER, the excellence of which, aided by the unceasing support of an independent medical press, has acquired for it the highest degree of popularity. Its claims are not excelled by any medical school except that of the London University. The following is an account of the courses of instruction which may here be attended. The word *Anatomy* should stand first in the subjoined list, but having hitherto adopted the arrangement presented in the London Hospital prospectus, we continue it throughout, in order that comparisons may be more readily made by students, between the schools.

THEATRE OF ANATOMY AND MEDICINE, *Webb Street, Maze Pond, Borough.*

Subjects.	Lecturers.	Days and Hours of Lecturing.	Fees.					
			£	s.		£	s.	
Medicine.	Dr. Whiting.	Mon. Wed. and Fri. at ¼4 p.m.	4	4	&	6	6	
Mat. Medica.	Dr. Whiting and Mr. Everitt.	Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at ¼10 a.m.	3	3	&	4	4	
Midwifery.	Dr. R. Lee.	Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at 5 p.m.	3	3	&	6	6	
Chemistry.	Mr. Cooper.	Mon. Wed. and Fri. at ¼10 a.m.	4	4	&	6	6	
Med. Juris.	Dr. S. Smith & Mr. Cooper.	Tues. and Thurs. at 6 p.m.	3	3	&	5	5	
Anatomy, &c.	Messrs. Grainger, Pilcher, and Millard.	Daily, at 2½ p.m. & Mon. Tues. Thurs. and Fri. at 11¼ a.m.	5	5	&	10	10	
Surgery.	Messrs. Grainger and Pilcher.	Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 6 p.m.	3	3	&	5	5	
Botany.	Dr. R. Dickson.	Daily, save Sat., at 7 p.m.	3	3	&	4	4	

These are all excellent lecturers. A course of lectures on the Latin language may also be attended here, delivered by Mr. Cross, a good teacher, we have heard, commencing October 2nd, at half-past seven p.m. To the advertisement of the lectures on *medical jurisprudence*, the following note is attached:—"Gentlemen entering to this Course have the privilege of attending gratuitously the practice of the *London Fever Hospital*." We advise pupils to take advantage of this privilege if they enter to the course, and can procure time to visit the hospital. No practice can be more worthy of observation than that of the Fever Hospital. Amongst other items we may state, that a course of lectures on *Phrenology* will be delivered here during the session; that there is an excellent museum attached to the school; that the dissecting-room is a good one; that the demonstrator, Mr. MILLARD* (we hope to hear of a second demonstrator here this winter), is one of the ablest and most courteous anatomists in London; that periodical examinations are held by each lecturer, and that, attached to the school, is a very useful medical society, which holds meetings for discussion on Saturday evenings at a quarter to eight. We have here only to mention, that Mr. JOHN BARNES will deliver lectures at 14, Dean-street, on *Materia Medica*, three times a week.

* A very valuable present of professional books, splendidly bound, was presented to this gentleman last year by the anatomical class, as a testimony of their deep sense of the many excellences which adorn his private and public career, and his talents and professional services. Such are the voluntary rewards which men who are appointed to public and responsible situations solely on the score of merit, obtain from their admiring fellows.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

The following arrangement for the delivery of lectures during the ensuing session in the school of this hospital, has been adopted by the teachers. It is, in every

respect but the following,—the despotic alteration in the dissecting-room, an increase in the *promises* of clinical lectures, and an offer of prizes to the students,—the same as last year. We subjoin a list of the lecturers:—

Subjects.	Lecturers.	Days and Hours of Lecturing.	Fees.
Medicine.	Dr. Hue.	Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at 10 a.m.	£ 4 4 & £ 7 7
Mat. Medica.	Dr. Hue.	Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at 11¼ a.m.	3 3 & 4 4
Midwifery.	Dr. Conquest.	Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at 7 a.m.	3 3 & 8 8
Chemistry.	Dr. Hue.	Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 10 a.m.	4 4 & 8 8
Med. Juris.	Drs. Roupell and Burrows.	Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 11 a.m.	3 3 & 4 4
Anatomy, &c.	Messrs. Stanley and Wormald.	Daily, at 9 a.m. and 2½ p.m.	8 8 & 21 0
Surgery.	Mr. Lawrence.	Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 7 p.m.	5 5 & 8 8
Botany.	Dr. F. J. Farre.	Daily at 4.	2 2 & 3 3

One addition to the prospectus, as we have intimated, consists of the following passage:—

"The medical officers and lecturers of the hospital announce, that at the conclusion of the season, a competition will be opened in each department of the school, to those students who may be disposed to engage in it; and that prizes, with other distinctions, will be publicly awarded to such as may show superior talents and proficiency."

This is not the offer of *volunteers*, but of *forced men*,—slow imitators of the measures of others,—and is not, even now, the *unanimous* concession of the "medical officers and lecturers of the hospital." Mr. Lawrence, when the proposal was made, disapproved of the waste of money upon prizes, alleging "that pupils who have any zeal for the profession, and wished to get on in it, would study hard enough without the stimulus of a prize." How comes it, let us ask, that Mr. Lawrence does not find his "zeal for the profession," stimulus enough to induce him to lecture without the great "prize" of students' entrance money? or to lecture for the same amount of fee as other hospital teachers of surgery?

Such a sudden rage is there sprung up for clinical lecturing, that we even have Dr. Hue promising to devote some leisure to it, and we should not stare if promises were made, ere long, in some of the prospectuses, of courses of clinical lectures on Medical Jurisprudence and Botany. By-the-by, we see under the head of *Botany*, in the St. Bartholomew's *Winter Session* advertisement, a promise from Frederick John Farre, M.A.L.M., of "Herborising Excursions during the *Summer*." In what direction? To the kitchen garden at the back of Apothecaries Hall, or to Frederick John's garden parlour, or the bit of green in Finsbury Square? Or, mayhap, all the way to Primrose Hill in a jaunty car. What a treat for the "Winter Course" students *next summer*! "Perpetual" drives may be secured for three guineas down.

The surgeons of the hospital are, Messrs. Vincent, Earle, and Lawrence. The physicians are, Drs. Roberts, Hue, and Latham.

The terms for attendance on the Hospital Practice is—*Medical* practice, twelve months, 15*l.* 15*s.*; *Surgical* practice, six months, 18*l.* 18*s.*; twelve months, 26*l.* 5*s.* The *surgeons' visits* are made thus:—Mr. Lawrence on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; Mr. Earle on Tuesdays and Fridays; Mr. Vincent on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. They go round

the wards punctually at half-past twelve. The physicians' duties are performed at the following periods:—Dr. LATHAM goes round on Mondays and Wednesdays at eight a.m., regularly, and sees his out-patients at nine a.m. on Fridays. Dr. ROBERTS visits on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at twelve. Dr. HUE on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between twelve and one. His clinical lectures are appointed for Saturdays. Dr. LATHAM makes copious observations at the bedside, has a well-kept note-book in each ward, and turns the morbid inspections to good account for the pupils. To the hospital is attached a medical society, the meetings of which have hitherto been well attended. The museum of the hospital is a good one, and there is a well-furnished library open to students, under certain regulations. It is to be hoped that something will be done in the operation theatre this season, to relieve the area from the crowd which usually so improperly obstructs the view of the great mass of students. Mr. EARLE, last winter, talked of erecting bars, to preserve a clear space around the operator, but neither smiths nor carpenters have as yet been at work there.

MEDICAL SCHOOL, 58, *Aldersgate Street.*

This is one of the schools which are *contiguous* to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and which will this season greatly diminish the number of entrances to the lectures on anatomy and dissections at the hospital. Courses of lectures are here given on *Anatomy and Physiology* by Dr. TODD, Mr. SKEY, and Mr. J. H. WALSH, with demonstrations and dissections, under the superintendence of Mr. SKEY, assistant-surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital;—on the practice of *Medicine*, by Dr. BURNE, Pres. of the Lon. Med. Soc., and on *Medical Jurisprudence*, by Dr. CUMMIN. The lectures on anatomy will be delivered daily at 2½ p.m., and the demonstrations daily at 9 a.m. Fee to both, for one course, 6*l.* 6*s.*; perpetual, 12*l.* 12*s.* The distance of a few yards has thus, within the last month (by the removal of Mr. Skey, reduced the expense of learning anatomy by the sum of eight guineas, pupils having to pay twenty guineas for the same instruction *in* the hospital for which only twelve guineas is demanded *out* of it. Dr. BURNE is an able and well-informed teacher. He lectures on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 8 p.m., and also gives a course at 6 p.m., on the same day, at 24, Spring Gardens, Charing Cross. His terms are, one course 3*l.* 3*s.*, perpetual 5*l.* 5*s.* Dr. CUMMIN lectures on Tues. and Sat. at 11 a.m., for 2*l.* 2*s.* one course, and 3*l.* 3*s.* two courses.

SCHOOL OF ANATOMY AND MEDICINE, 18, *Giltspur Street, Bartholomew's Hospital.*

Lectures will be delivered here on *Medicine*, by Dr. Tweedie, on Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 8 a.m.

On *Chemistry*, by Mr. J. L. Wheeler, on Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 3½ p.m.

On *Materia Medica* and *Botany*, by Mr. J. L. Wheeler, on Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at 3½ p.m.

On *Midwifery*, by Dr. Millar, on Mon. Wed. and Fri. at ¼6 p.m.

On *Forensic Medicine*, by Mr. Barnes, on Tues. and Thurs. at 7 p.m.; and

Anatomical Demonstrations and *Dissections*, by Mr. L. Wheeler, daily, at 10 a.m.

Of the fees here we know nothing, no statement of them having been sent to us.

The other lecturers in the same neighbourhood are as follows:—Dr. C. J. ROBERTS on *Medicine*, at 93, Bartholomew Close (removed from the Aldersgate Street Dispensary, from the office of physician to which Dr. Roberts lately so honourably retired); his terms are, for one course 3*l.* 3*s.*; two courses 5*l.* 5*s.*; perpetual 6*l.* 6*s.*

Mr. PEREIRA, at the Dispensary, 36, Aldersgate Street, on *Chemistry*, on Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at 10 a.m.; one course 3*l.* 3*s.*; perpetual 5*l.* 5*s.* On *Materia Medica*, on Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 4¼ p.m.; one 2*l.* 2*s.*; perpetual 4*l.* 4*s.* Entrances to both subjects at once, may be made at a diminution of fees.

Dr. C. WALLER, at 93, Bartholomew Close, on *Midwifery*, on Mon. Wed. and Fri. at ¼6 p.m.; one course 3*l.* 3*s.*; perpetual 6*l.* 6*s.*

Mr. MORLEY, 100, Hatton Garden, on *Midwifery*, on Tues. and Thurs. at 7 p.m.; one course 3*l.* 3*s.*; perpetual, or as Mr. M. more correctly terms it (the only lecturer in London, except at King's College, who has avoided the usual absurd term), "an unlimited privilege" 4*l.* 4*s.*

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The next medical school westward, is that of the University of London, the prospectus of which we advise every student to peruse, whatever may be his choice with regard to hospital practice. It may so readily be obtained by any respectable applicant at the University in Gower Street, that we shall merely subjoin in this place a list of the lectures, observing that every branch of medical science is here taught under one roof.

Subjects.	Lecturers.	Days and Hours of Lecturing.	Fees.	
			£ s.	£ s.
Medicine.	Prof. Elliotson.	Daily except Sat. at 8.	5 0 &	7 0
Mat. Medica.	Prof. A. T. Thomson.	Daily at 3 p.m.	6 0 &	9 0
Midwifery.	Prof. D. D. Davis.	Daily at 9 a.m.	5 0 &	7 0
Chemistry.	Prof. Turner.	Daily except Sat. at 10 a.m.	7 0 &	10 0
Med. Juris.	Prof. A. T. Thomson.	Wed. and Fri. at 4 p.m.	No fee named.	
Anatomy, &c.*	Prof. Quain and Mr. R. Quain.	Daily except Sat. at 2 p.m. and daily dissections.	12 0 &	18 0
Surgery.	Prof. S. Cooper.	Mon. Tues. Wed. and Thurs. at 7.	4 10 &	6 0
Botany.	Prof. Lindley.	Tues. Thurs. Fri. and Sat. at 8 a.m.	3 0 &	6 0
Morbid Anat.	Prof. Carswell.	Tues. and Fri. at 10.	3 0	
Compar. Anat.	Prof. Grant.†	Daily except Sat. at 3.	3 0	
Veterinary Med.	Prof. Youatt.	To begin Nov. 1st.	5 0 &	7 0

* Professor GRANT will also give a practical course of lectures on Human Physiology, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 1 p.m., during February, March, and April, at his house, 10, Seymour Place North, Euston Square, the fee for attendance on which is 3*l*. Except the course of Dr. Blundell, this is the only distinct course on physiology delivered in London.

† In the prospectuses of all the schools except the London University, "Operative surgery" is prominently announced conjointly with *Anatomy* and *Physiology*. In that of the University it does not appear. The fact is, we believe, that the operations of surgery are made by Mr. QUAIN a part of the *Practical Anatomy*, with a view to afford the opportunity of exercising the students in their performance.

The Dispensary in George Street, Euston Square, is attended by four of the medical officers of the University.—Fee for twelve months' attendance, 6*l*. 6*s*. House Surgeon and Apothecary, J. Hogg, M.D. As soon as the Hospital shall be opened for the reception of patients, the Dispensary will merge in the Hospital. There is an excellent Museum of Anatomy, and a Medical and General Library, open to the medical students all day. The Council give a certificate of proficiency, which, in the medical faculty, is called "the Diploma of Master of Medicine and Surgery in the University of London," under conditions which may be learnt at the office. A medical society is connected with the school. Professor GRANT will also give a Practical Course of Lectures on Human Physiology, on Mond., Wed., and Fri., at 1 p.m., during Feb., March, and April, at his house, 10, Seymour Place North, Euston Square, the fee for attendance on which is 3*l*. Except the course of Dr. Blundell, this is the only distinct course on physiology delivered in London.

Some farther observations on this institution will be found at the close of our statistical account of the schools; and we therefore proceed to give a synopsis of the next medical school to which a place should here be assigned.

KING'S COLLEGE.

This institution is nearer to St. Bartholomew's than any other hospital; but its proximity by water to St. Thomas's, renders that an equally desirable hospital for the attendance of King's College pupils. The Westminster and Middlesex hospitals approach it next in distance; and then St. George's. The Strand was a strange place

for the erection of a medical school. It is not situated conveniently for the observance of any hospital practice. The choice of such a site savours strongly of the system under which the accumulation of certificates, and not the possession of medical knowledge, is made the qualification to practice; for all medical instruction is useless which is not illustrated at the bedside. If no other proof existed to induce a belief in this predilection on the part of the patrons of King's College, the following would be amply sufficient to convince an observer of the fact. No medical student is received into the "college department" of this exclusive institution who does not seek for the possession of *certificates*,—who does not expressly enter there "to the course of medical study "required by the College of Surgeons and "the Society of Apothecaries, as a condi-"tion of obtaining their respective diplo-"mas"! No "college" student, then, who is a mere seeker of medical *knowledge*, is received here. The hoof beneath the gown is perceptible enough. The following is the list of lectures:—

Subjects.	Lecturers.	Days and Hours of Lecturing.	Fees.				
			£	s.		£	s.
Medicine.	Dr. F. Hawkins.	Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 9 a.m.	3	3	&	6	6
Mat. Medica.	Dr. B. Hawkins.	Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 11 a.m.	3	3	&	6	6
Midwifery.	Dr. R. Ferguson.	Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at 11 a.m.	3	3	&	6	6
Chemistry.	Mr. J. F. Daniell.	Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at 9 a.m.	4	4	&	8	8
Med. Juris.	Dr. Watson.	Tues. and Thur. at 4 p.m.	3	3	&	4	4
Anatomy, &c.	Messrs. Mayo and Partridge.	Daily, except Wed. at 2½ p.m., and daily at 10¼ a.m.	8	8	&	18	18
Surgery.	Mr. J. H. Green.	Mon. Wed. Fri. at 8 a.m.	4	4	&	6	6
Botany.	Mr. G. Burnett.	Daily at 8 a.m.	3	3	&	4	4

All medical college students must attend the College Chapel, and are expected to seek religious instruction from the Principal.* "Occasional pupils'" money will be taken, for particular courses, if wished, but such pupils are not regarded as King's College Students. Prizes are annually competed for here, as well as at the London University, and there are a medical library and museum at the hospital.

* As at King's College they are warm supporters of the certificate system, we should like to ask the Archbishop of CANTERBURY how it is that the lecturers on religion in this institution do not grant certificates of the attendance on *their* courses, as proofs of the qualification of their possessor to be received into "another and a better world" after this life is passed. Oh the absurdity and knavery of the "certificate" system! If students would *pay* for piety "certificates," we have no doubt they would soon be instituted. By-the-by, looking further on, we see that such things actually are granted here!

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

We have little to say of this hospital. We are not aware that any but *clinical* lectures are delivered here. The hospital students resort to the London University, or some of the surrounding private schools. The surgeons are, Sir CHARLES BELL, Mr. MAYO, and Mr. ARNOT. The former is at the head of his profession. He associates but little in the hospital with his colleagues in office. Mr. MAYO employs much of his time there in debating with Mr. Tuson, the assistant-surgeon, and other friends around, on what bad times there will be for the BATS when the London University Hospital is completed, and in expressing his full hopes and expectations that funds will be wanting to bring it into operation. He has lately borne an air of great piety, and assures his companions that religion is the thing now-a-

days, the time being come for its general assumption. He is said to be in great odium with surgeons in general practice, —the "subordinates" of the profession, as Mr. BRODIE calls the great bulk of the members of the profession, in consequence, amongst other things, of having intimated, in a volume on *Diseases of the Rectum* which he lately advertised, that "general practitioners" were not competent to treat those diseases, because affections of the rectum occur almost solely amongst the "higher orders" of society, and are therefore rarely seen by such practitioners. In consideration, therefore, of their ignorance and inexperience, he published his volume. —Mr. ARNOT is a good surgeon, and his practice, as well as that of Sir CHARLES BELL, may be watched with advantage by the student.

The physicians are, Drs. WATSON, SOUTHEY, and HAWKINS, and the terms are, for *Physicians' Pupils*, six months 10*l.* 10*s.*; twelve months 15*l.* 15*s.*; perpetual 22*l.* 1*s.* *Surgeons' Pupils*: three months 10*l.* 10*s.*; six months 15*l.* 15*s.*; twelve months 21*l.*; perpetual 52*l.* 10*s.* For pupils of the London University, less sums are, we believe, taken.

SCHOOLS AT THE WEST-END.

IN the neighbourhood of the Middlesex Hospital we have the

THEATRE OF ANATOMY, *Little Windmill Street, Golden Square*, where lectures are delivered on *Anatomy, with Dissections*, &c. by Mr. TUSO.., 1st course, 5*l.* 5*s.*; perpetual, 15*l.* 15*s.*: on *Surgery*, by Mr. GUTHRIE, 1st course, 3*l.* 3*s.*; perpetual, 5*l.* 5*s.*: on *Medicine* and *Materia Med.*, by Dr. SIGMOND, 1st course to each, 3*l.* 3*s.*; perpetual, 5*l.* 5*s.*: *Chemistry*, by Mr. EVERITT, 1st course, 3*l.* 3*s.*; perpetual, 6*l.* 6*s.*: *Midwifery*, by Dr. JEWEL, 1st course, 3*l.* 3*s*; perpetual, 6*l.* 6*s.*; *Medical Jurisprudence*, by Drs. SIGMOND, JEWEL, and Mr. EVERITT, 1st course, 2*l.* 2*s.*; perpetual, 4*l.* 4*s.*; *Botany*, by Mr. HARDING, 1st course, 1*l.* 1*s.*; perpetual, 2*l.* 2*s.*

This school, which seems very complete in its lectures, is about a quarter of an hour's walk from each of the West-end hospitals.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, *St. George's and St. James's Dispensary*, 60, *King Street, Golden Square*. At this school the lecturers are, Drs. GEO. GREGORY, WEBSTER, and CRANE, ASHBURNER and CHOWNE, and Mr. S. F. PALMER. Lectures on *Anatomy* are not given here; but, in all other respects, it appears to have the same claims on the attention of the student as the last-named; while, in addition, the practice of the dispensary may be attended. A payment of about 20 guineas at once, frees the student to all the lectures required by the College and Hall.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, *Westminster Dispensary, Gerrard Street, Soho*. Here lectures are given on all the last-mentioned subjects, by Drs. EPPS and RYAN, and Mr. CRUMP, with *Surgery*, *Anatomy*, and *Dissections*, by Mr. DERMOTT, at a much cheaper rate than at any other school in the metropolis, but one at Westminster, where some of the same lecturers have also a school. The lecturers are painstaking gentlemen, and have good practical opportunities of pursuing their studies. A course on *Physiology* is also advertised here by Mr. WADE.

Mr. EVANS RIADORE gives a course on *Surgery* and the Diseases of the *Eye*, at 17, Tavistock Square. Perpetual, 5*l.* 5*s.*

BROOKES's THEATRE.—This "School" is announced to be re-opened as a "Theatre of Anatomy and Surgery," by Mr. W. KING and Mr. MALYN, who will give courses of lectures on *Anatomy*, *Physiology*, and *Morbid Anatomy*, *Surgery* and *Surgical Operations*, and make demonstrations and dissections. The *name* of the school at least is celebrated; and the lecturers have addressed us on the subject of their intentions in the following statement:—

"Ours is an attempt to establish a practical school of anatomy and surgery, in which the student will be prepared to undergo such an examination as we think it not improbable the legislature will ordain on the termination of the great Parliamentary inquiry into the state of medical law and medical education, which is to be instituted when the next session of Parliament arrives. In proceeding with our plan, we shall strive to make the facts and phenomena of medical science appear to the student, not as an incongruous mass or incoherent collection of truths, but what it really becomes when methodically arranged,—an inviting and highly attractive study. The importance of dissection will be constantly impressed on the student's mind, as the great means of acquiring a lasting knowledge of the human frame, and he will be required to state *à priori*, what he expects to find before he

proceeds to the analysis of any region of the body, and why it is to be supposed that parts will lie in such an order, and present such a form. He will thus be constantly undergoing a practical examination. It will be for him to *state* (after having become acquainted with the main facts)—for us to *correct* and *explain*. With respect to surgery, we intend that every pupil shall perform all the surgical operations, and apply the different bandages, so that he may feel the use and necessity of acquiring and retaining anatomical knowledge and practical principles."

HUNTERIAN THEATRE OF ANATOMY, *Great Windmill Street, Haymarket.*—Here Messrs. J. G. SMITH and R. BUSHELL lecture on *Anatomy*, &c., daily, at 2¼ p.m., the dissecting-rooms being always open. Terms to both, one course, 6*l.* 6*s.*; perpetual, 12*l.* 12*s.*

Mr. CURTIS gives a course on the Anatomy and Diseases of the *Ear*, at the Ear Dispensary (open to pupils), 10, Dean Street, Soho.

Mr. PICKERING lectures on *Dental Surgery*, at Mr. Tuson's Theatre, Little Windmill Street, on Mondays, at 8 p.m. Terms, 1*l.* 1*s.*

Mr. MAUGHAM gives lectures on *Chemistry*, at the National Gallery, Lowther Arcade, Strand, on Tues., Thurs., and Sat., at 8 p.m. One course, 4*l.* 4*s.*; perpetual, 6*l.* 6*s.*

Dr. COLLIER, 32, Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, lectures on *Medicine*, on Mon., Wed., and Fri., at 5 p.m., and on *Materia Medica* daily, except Sat., at 11 a.m. Terms to the two, perpetual, 10*l.* 10*s.*

Mr. S. F. LEACH, of 11, Ashby Street, Northampton Square, reads Latin with medical students, who may need assistance in the classics. So also does Mr. CALDWELL, of No. 4, Camberwell Green, Camberwell. Each of these gentlemen presents high testimonials of qualification for his task.

We now journey in a more southerly direction, and announce the sixth of the great hospitals.

THE WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.

During the ensuing campaign at this hospital, clinical lectures on medicine will be delivered by Dr. HAMILTON ROE, and on surgery by Sir ANTHONY CARLISLE, Mr. WHITE, and Mr. GUTHRIE. No systematic lectures on medicine, or any of its collateral branches, are delivered within the walls of this institution, but several of the medical officers lecture at private establishments, as will appear from other pages of this Number. The fees of entrance to the *physicians' practice* are:—

As perpetual pupils..... 21*l.*
As annual pupils..... 15*l.* 15*s.*
As half-yearly pupils ..... 10*l.* 10*s.*

On the 1st of May and of November respectively, a physician's pupil is selected by examination from amongst his fellows, to fill the office of clinical clerk or assistant, on payment for his board, at the rate of 42*l.* per annum. This official is expected to keep correct records of the medical cases, and in the absence of the physicians he assists the apothecary in treating their in-door and out-door patients. This routine of duty is generally considered to afford great facilities for the acquirement of professional knowledge.

The fees of the *surgeons' practice* are—

For perpetual pupils..... 21*l.*
For six months pupillage.... 12*l.* 12*s.*

Any pupil wishing to make himself "perpetual," is at liberty to do so, at any sequent period, on payment of the additional 8*l.* 8*s.* Any pupil having attended the practice of the hospital for twelve months, may, if considered competent by the surgeons, become house-surgeon for a year, on payment of 105*l.* Of this 42*l.* go to pay for his board, and 63*l.* into the surgeons' pockets. As there is generally some competition for this situation, the pupil who is desirous of filling it should enter his name as a candidate two or three years beforehand. The following are the arrangements made by the surgeons, and approved by the Board, touching the privileges purchasable by pupils:—

House-Surgeon.—"The house-surgeon has the care of all the patients who suffer operations, of all the out-patients and accidents, and the general superintendence of dressing."

Surgeons' Pupils.—"The surgeons' pupils are expected to attend in the examination room on Wednesday, and in the theatre on Saturday. They are also to go round the wards with the surgeons on their respective days. They are requested to take notes of the cases, selections from which are to be entered into a register kept for the purpose, and open to the inspection of the pupils. Each pupil is desired to leave his address with the house-surgeon, in order that he may be sent for

on every important occasion. Examples of cases already recorded, are left with the house-surgeon as guides to the student."

Dressers.—"Each of the principal surgeons has a dresser, who takes charge of the cases during *two weeks* of his rotation in receiving patients. The office of dresser is held by turns, proceeding according to seniority of entrance as pupils. Neglect of duty for *two* following days vacates the office of dresser, and the next in rotation takes it."

As an inducement to the surgical pupils to keep records of the cases, Mr. GUTHRIE has offered (already noticed in this Journal) a prize of *five guineas*, to be laid out in books, to the gentleman who shall present the best set of cases at the end of the session; and if such set of cases should be extremely well drawn up, the amount of the prize is to be doubled. The mode of clinical instruction adopted at this hospital, is what the Germans call "ambulatory," and is essentially conversational. Mr. LYNN and Mr. WHITE are the most popular surgeons, and continually impart lessons of the most genuine and practical wisdom, in a manner the most simple and unaffected. Sir ANTHONY CARLISLE and Mr. GUTHRIE are more oratorical in their communications, and their instructions spontaneously assume the formal garb of lectures; Sir ANTHONY, however, is distinguished for the frequent enunciation of pithy apophthegms, some of which have truth to recommend them, and all a certain degree of point and humour.

The *physicians* are, G. L. TUTHILL, *Knt.*, M.D., F.R.S.; J. BRIGHT, M.D.; G. H. ROE, M.D.

The *surgeons* are, Mr. LYNN; Sir A. CARLISLE, F.R.S.; Mr. WHITE, M.B. (Cantab.); Mr. GUTHRIE, M.D., Aberd., F.R.S. *Assistant-surgeon*, Mr. B. LYNN.

MR. GUTHRIE'S SURGICAL LECTURES.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—It is right that students should know, that although diseases of the eye are a most important class of surgical maladies, and that no course of surgical lectures can be considered complete without them, Mr. Guthrie does not include those diseases in his proper surgical course of winter lectures, and pupils can hear nothing on the subject from him, unless they choose to stay in town during the whole of the summer, to hear lectures of half an hour's duration once a week at the Ophthalmic Hospital, with the pleasure of being informed, too, every other week, when they come there, that "there will be no lecture to-day." This information I should myself have been glad of this time last year, and it may, therefore, now be of use to some others. The lectures at the Eye Hospital, too, this summer, have comprised nothing more than the anatomy of the eye (with which it might be presumed every pupil was acquainted) and cataract—no other disease whatever! I am, Sir, your constant reader,

Sept. 1833. O.

We know of but one establishment of lecturers in this part of Westminster, and that is a new one, commenced under the title of the

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,
No. 2, Princes Street, Storey's Gate, St. James's Park.

Here the following courses are announced:—

Anatomy, Demonstrations, and Dissections, by Mr. DOBSON; one course 3*l.* 3*s.*; perpetual 7*l.* 7*s.*

Materia Medica and Botany, by Dr. EPPS; one course 2*l.* 2*s.*

Chemistry, by Dr. EPPS and Mr. CRUMP; one course 3*l.* 3*s.*; perpetual to this, Materia Medica, and Botany, 7*l.* 7*s.*

Medicine, by Dr. H. WEATHERHEAD; one course 2*l.* 2*s.*; perpetual 4*l.* 4*s.*

Midwifery, by Dr. RYAN; one course 2*l.* 2*s.*; perpetual 4*l.* 4*s.*

Medical Jurisprudence, by Dr. RYAN and Mr. CRUMP; one course 2*l.* 2*s.*; perpetual 4*l.* 4*s.*

The terms of this school are the lowest of any in the metropolis. No student will, of course, go from the neighbourhood of any other hospital to attend it; but to pupils walking the wards of the Westminster Hospital, it will prove a more convenient school for lectures and dissections than any other. It is our duty, however, to caution students, to ascertain, first of all, to what extent the certificates thence issued will be received at the College and Hall, for such an act of illiberality as the refusal of any of them, is not beyond the disposition of those institutions. We now proceed to the extreme west hospital.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

Subjects.	Lecturers.	Days and Hours of Lecturing.	Fees.				
			£	s.		£	s.
Medicine.	Drs. Chambers and Macleod.	Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 11½ a.m.	3	3	&	6	6
Mat. Medica.	Drs. Macleod and Seymour.	Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at 11½ a.m.	3	3	&	6	6
Midwifery.	Mr. Stone and Dr. H. Davies.	Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 9 a.m.	3	3	&	5	
Chemistry.	None given.						
Med. Juris.	Dr. Seymour and Mr. C. Hawkins.	Tues. and Thurs. at 7½ a.m.	3	3	&	4	4
Anatomy.	None given.						
Surgery.	Mr. C. Hawkins and Mr. G. Babington.	Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 8 a.m.	3	3	&	5	5
Botany.	Dr. Dickson.	Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at ¼4 p.m.	3	3	&	4	4

As far as we can learn, but few deviations from the old arrangement will be made at this hospital this season. The same routine of lectures will be gone through, and probably the average number of pupils will attend them, for as yet, not a single new country face has been seen in the wards, with the exception of that of Mr. BRODIE, who, on returning from his country tour, exhibited a fine healthy-looking pair of cheeks, tastefully contrasted by a new black stock inferiorly. We shall first give a short epitome of the lecturing department, and then say a few words respecting hospital attendance, &c.

LECTURES.—Those on the Theory and Practice of Physic, are delivered by Dr. CHAMBERS and RODERICK, a couple who are paired, but not matched. At their respective lectures on the above branch, Dr. CHAMBERS has a crowded audience of pupils, and RODERICK a fine display of empty benches. The lectures on *Materia Medica* are given conjointly by RODERICK and Dr. SEYMOUR, and are, between gratuitons and paying pupils, sometimes tolerably attended, their friends speaking of them in very high terms. The course of *Midwifery* is superintended by Mr., or as some term him, Dr. STONE, and expounded by Dr. HENRY DAVIS, and has the repute of presenting much practical knowledge and research. The style in which these last-named lecturers address their pupils, is strongly contrasted. Mr. S. is forcible and vehement,—Dr. D. is staid and quiet. *Medical Jurisprudence* is taught by Dr. SEYMOUR and Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS, the one attached as physician, the other as surgeon, to the hospital. The subject being a new one, has not yet attracted many pupils. *Botany* is explained by Dr. DICKSON, of whom we have not yet heard anything remarkable.

The Theory and Practice of Surgery are taught by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS and Mr. G. BABINGTON, whose lectures have hitherto been pretty well attended, the practice of the hospital being made a source of illustration.

Full courses of lectures are delivered on the above subjects, and clinical lectures are promised *gratuitously*, and delivered occasionally, to the pupils attending the hospital practice. Medical cases are commented on by Dr. SEYMOUR, and cases are illustrated pathologically *in full plethora* by Dr. WILSON. Clinical Surgery falls to the lot of Mr. BRODIE, Mr. HAWKINS, and Mr. BABINGTON. Mr. BRODIE'S clinical lectures (the only ones which he now gives) are always fully attended, and listened to with satisfaction. Mr. HAWKINS lectures but to few. He is, however, a hospital reporter, and reports his own lectures. Mr. BABINGTON'S discourses are like debtors' visits, "few and far between."

Connected in some measure with St. George's Hospital, are the *Anatomical*

Lectures of Dr. WILSON and Mr. LANE, which are attended by nearly all the pupils of the hospital, and are spoken well of. The Demonstrations are delivered, and the Dissections performed, under the superintendence of a Mr. LANE and Mr. HARRISON of Argyle Street.

Hospital Attendance.—We will suppose the pupil has gone through all the paraphernalia of paying his fees to the physicians, surgeons, apothecary, surgery-man, and porter,—has performed his bow to the chairman of the committee, and made an affidavit that he will behave himself properly. He is then initiated a little into the mystery of a hospital, and finding his pockets light, he will be better able to trip in the wake of those who have undertaken to teach his medical ideas how to shoot. We would advise him to begin by attending the patients of Drs. CHAMBERS and SEYMOUR,—selecting the cases of rheumatism, in all their manifold varieties, which fall under the care of Dr. CHAMBERS, and the cases of cutaneous affection and disease of the heart and of the lungs, treated by Dr. SEYMOUR; of these important diseases, there are always great varieties under treatment. The extensive class of internal diseases, with their several plans of treatment by Dr. WILSON, may be studied in turn, and the pupil may peep, if he will, at the operation of RODERICK'S "*bread-pill*" *remedies*. From amongst the most diligent pupils of the hospital are selected the clinical clerks, whose office it is to keep a full report of every case under treatment. Each physician and surgeon has his own clinical clerk, and the situation is held, we believe, for six months. The physicians attend with a regularity which varies between twelve and half-past; and there is generally one or two going round the wards each day. The apothecary, Mr. HUTCHINS, visits the physician's in-patients every morning at ten. The best surgical practice in the hospital is Mr. BRODIE'S. It is bold, and generally judicious. We may refer to his cases of affections of the joints, the brain, the spinal marrow, and vertebræ, as being worth attention on the part of the student. Mr. KEATE'S cases of fractures, ulcers, affections of the bladder and rectum, may be noticed as those, from the study of which the pupil will derive most advantage. Mr. HAWKINS ranks as a timid man in his treatment, but he has attractions for junior pupils. The same remark may be applied to Mr. BABINGTON. The assistant-surgeon, Mr. WALKER, attends eye cases, every Saturday, at one P.M., and his practice is attended by the majority of the hospital pupils. Mr. WALKER attends to all cases of accidents when the other surgeons are "wanting," and also sees Mr. BRODIE'S out-patients. The house-surgeons, Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. HICKS, have the care of all cases in the house, in the absence of the surgeons. They go round the wards every morning at half-past ten, and appear willing at all times to afford information to the student. When any severe accident is admitted requiring an operation, messengers are sent to each pupil, residing within two miles of the hospital, at all hours of the day or night.

There is a library (a very sorry one) for the use of the pupils, and a museum very rich in morbid specimens, which is open to general inspection. Wednesday is the day appointed for the admission of in-patients, and for seeing out-patients; and as a general rule, the surgeon and physician see out-patients on the Wednesday, before admitting in-patients; thus, if Mr. HAWKINS sees out-patients on one Wednesday, he will admit in-patients on the following Wednesday, and during the intervening week, all accidents that come in are placed under his care, and, in hospital language, it is termed *his accident week*; the same will (with the exception of accidents) apply to the physicians.

The case-books are generally open for perusal. The medicines which are ordered are always written on a card placed over the patient's bed. Mr. BRODIE, on going round the wards a short time since, observing a pupil taking some notes, remarked that he was very glad to see it, as no one would ever obtain a knowledge of the profession without so doing.

A medical society was formed during the last session among the pupils, for the purposes of discussion, more especially with reference to cases in the hospital.

The meetings are held in the theatre every Thursday evening.

Adjoining St. George's Hospital is, as we have stated, a *Theatre of Anatomy*, in which the lectures are given daily at 2½ p.m. Terms, first course, 8*l.* 8*s.*; perpetual, 16*l.* 16*s.*

Almost all the lectures announced, begin on Tuesday, October the First.

Finally. There may be some teachers whom even this long list does not include. If so, the fault is not ours. Neither has our letter-box, nor our search amongst the public advertisements, yielded more than we have enumerated.

APOTHECARIES HALL.

The Regulations of the Court of Examiners of the Apothecaries Hall, require candidates for examination to have attended the following lectures:—

Chemistry.—Two courses.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.—Two courses.

Anatomy and Physiology.—Two courses.

Anatomical Demonstrations. — Two courses.

Principles and Practice of Medicine.—Two courses. The first course on this subject to be attended subsequently to the termination of the first course of lectures on Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Anatomy and Physiology.*

Botany.—One course.

Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children.—Two courses; to be attended during the second year.

Forensic Medicine.—One course; to be attended during the second year.

Students are moreover recommended diligently to avail themselves of instruction in *morbid anatomy*.

The candidate must also have attended for *twelve months*, at least, the physician's practice at an hospital containing not less than sixty beds, and where a course of clinical lectures is given; or for *fifteen months* at an hospital wherein clinical lectures are not given; or for *fifteen months* at a dispensary connected with some medical school recognised by the Court. The whole of such attendance to be subsequent to the first year of attendance on lectures.

* This regulation, says Mr. Grainger in his prospectus, is not intended to prohibit gentlemen from taking a perpetual Ticket at the commencement of the session, but only requires that two courses of the common length should be attended after one course of anatomy, chemistry, &c.

COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

The regulations of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons require candidates for examination to have attended the following lectures:—

Anatomy and Demonstrations.—During two anatomical seasons.

An anatomical season is understood to extend from October to April inclusive.

Principles and Practice of Surgery.—Two courses.

Practice of Physic.—Two courses.

Chemistry.—Two courses.

Midwifery.—Two courses.

Botany.—One course.

Materia Medica.—One course.

The candidate must also have attended during twelve months the surgical practice of a recognised hospital in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Aberdeen; or for six months in any one of such hospitals, and twelve months in any recognised provincial hospital.

It is "earnestly recommended" by them also, that candidates shall have studied anatomy, by attendance on lectures and demonstrations, and by dissections, for one anatomical season prior to their attendance on the surgical practice of an hospital. The candidate must also be twenty-two years of age, and have been engaged six years in acquiring professional knowledge.

CONCLUDING ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

Having then concluded the list, having stated the fees, and explained the situations of the respective establishments, we must offer a few words of advice to the pupils, in a brief summary. While prosecuting his medical studies in London, every young gentleman will find that economy of *time* will prove a main consideration; hence he will best attain his object, by securing the opportunity of attending lectures and hospital practice in one situation. No attempt should be made to visit, on the same day, or on alternate days, two theatres, situated at a considerable distance from each other, as that would lead to a fearful loss of his precious hours.

The student should also recollect that

his visit to this metropolis is made for the purpose of perfecting himself in his profession by prosecuting his researches in the dissecting-rooms, and at the bed-sides of the sick. He is not therefore to overburden his mind by the perusal, at midnight, of systematic works, but he is to examine the book of nature as its pages will be unfolded to view in the places we have already named, and by an attendance on inspections in the dead-house. We have already, in various places, alluded to the charges of the several schools, but it must not be understood that the lowest fees are always the cheapest. At many of the establishments there are superior accommodations and conveniences which entitle their conductors to a larger share of emolument than could be demanded with propriety at other schools where such accommodations are wanting. Again, it happens that of two institutions where the prices are equal, one has a much more imposing external appearance than the other; but the display is but a delusion with respect to the facilities for acquiring knowledge. We might here instance the two hospitals in the Borough. That of Guy has a handsome exterior, looks showy, airy, and inviting; the entrance is grand and capacious, the wards are lofty and well ventilated; but, alas! the surgeons are irregular in their hours of attending, and the pupils, if they pay marked attention to the cases, are suspected of doing so for the purposes of criticism, and then become the objects of insult even to the menials of the establishment. The hospital of St. Thomas, on the contrary, immediately adjoining, is less pleasing to the eye, but it furnishes infinitely finer opportunities for acquiring knowledge; the students are treated with the utmost liberality, the patients may be seen by them during six or seven hours every day, and the clinical observations constantly heard in the wards are numerous and valuable. Besides, by entering to the surgeon's practice of this hospital, the student has a right to witness that of Guy's also, an advantage which is worthy of consideration. In the medical department of the London University, the student will find there are two subjects, engaging the attention of two celebrated Professors, which are not taught in the other academical establishments: we allude to the lectures on *Comparative Anatomy* by Professor GRANT, and those on *Morbid Anatomy* by Professor CARSWELL. Both subjects have of late years been prosecuted with peculiar assiduity on the Continent—in proof of which need we do more than allude to the brilliant labours of Cuvier, Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, Meckel, and Blainville? Although many of our lecturers profess to teach pathological anatomy in connexion with a full course of lectures on normal anatomy and physiology, yet ANDRAL made the consideration of morbid structure the business of a separate course of which his *Precis d'Anatomie Pathological* is the substance. DUPUYTREN preceded ANDRAL in delivering lectures on the same subject, and recently there has been a chair of pathological anatomy founded in Edinburgh, which is now filled by the justly distinguished Dr. JOHN THOMSON. The institution of a professorship of morbid anatomy in the University of London was a judicious proceeding, and we can with confidence recommend students to attend the lectures of Professor CARSWELL. We have selected for especial notice the lectures of Professors GRANT and CARSWELL, as we find that comparative and morbid anatomy are subjects which do not appear to be entitled to the notice of the rulers in our chartered Colleges and Halls.

THE LANCET.

London, Saturday, September 28, 1833.

A REPORT of the proceedings of the public medical meeting recently held at Sheffield, together with a copy of the admirable address of the medical gentlemen of that town and neighbourhood to the officers of the ALDERSGATE ST. DISPENSARY, will be found in another page.

When men of character and reputation thus come forward in a body to do homage to the upright conduct of a small party of their professional brethren, it furnishes the most indubitable testimony of the prevalence of those pure and honourable sentiments which are ever generated and encouraged by a liberal scientific education. Although the medical practitioners of LONDON have not yet assembled to record their approval of the decision of the medical officers of the Aldersgate-Street Dispensary in resigning their posts, it must not be considered that the feeling of approval in this metropolis is less forcible than that which reigns at SHEFFIELD. Most assuredly, the undisturbed silence with which all the calls, demands, and prayers for CANDIDATES, put forth by the Dispensary Committee, are heard, eloquently and impressively evinces, that professional opinion everywhere lauds the integrity and intelligence so nobly displayed by the medical gentlemen who recently belonged to the now officerless charitable Dispensary. There is *not one Candidate*. Hence the spirit of disinterestedness actuating the profession is acknowledged, and the independence of medical practitioners established. Oh! if there *had* but been a set of mean, cozening, knaves—of cringing, dirty, intriguers, * * had consented to take office, when their brethren, in a body, honourably relinquished the seat of trust—had there, we repeat, existed in this metropolis or elsewhere any gang of legally-qualified practitioners, who, by offering to supply the vacant places, had thus tacitly licked the feet of the Dispensary Committee—the character of the profession would have been compromised, and we should have trembled for the cause of medical reform. For it is undoubtedly true that if the rights of the medical body are to be placed on a new and an improved basis, it can be accomplished only through the instrumentality of medical practitioners themselves. In the absence, therefore, of a *concurrence* of medical opinion, we are left to pull by a rope of sand. There being no harmony, no union, there would consequently be no power.

Until this week we had not seen the circular which was addressed to the Governors on the 11th instant—the day on which the medical officers resigned. We regret not having obtained this circular at an earlier period, because we have thereby been deprived of much of the light which was thrown on the avowed motives of the Committee.

We had written thus far when the following note, accompanied by a fourteen-page pamphlet, was put into our hands.

"*To the Editor of* THE LANCET.

"The Committee of the General Dis-
"pensary, Aldersgate-street, beg leave to
"forward to the Editor a copy of their
"Address to the Governors of the Cha-
"rity, with a conviction that he will give
"so much of it a place in the valuable
"columns of THE LANCET as will put the
"question between them and their late
"medical officers fairly before its readers.

"Dispensary House, Aldersgate Street,
Sept. 26, 1833."

In justice to the Committee, therefore, we at once proceeded to peruse with most diligent attention their new address to the Governors. Having discharged this duty,

we return to the circular dated Sept. 7th, and when we have extracted two or three passages from that document, and added what we conceive to be appropriate comments thereon, the opinion which we have formed of the last production shall be stated calmly and unhesitatingly. At the outset let us advert to the word "motive," because its use to some minds seems to convey a very erroneous signification. The Committee should understand that a motive may be bad in its tendency, although it may not be entertained dishonourably; that is, it is not correct always to impute dishonesty of intention when you reprehend, even with severity, the conduct which results from it. In short, the motives of the Committee may, at one and the same time, be most honourable to their feelings, and most discreditable to their judgment. Hence, we are willing to believe that the Committee are desirous of doing what is right, although we are compelled, in terms the most unqualified, to disapprove of the means which they are now using for accomplishing the object which they have in view. Having made this acknowledgment, we shall here extract two passages from the Circular, dated Sept. 7th.

"In the year 1824, in consequence of the party feelings of the rival candidates for the office of surgeon to the institution, and their friends, a considerable expense was incurred by each party in creating new Governors for the benefit of their votes at the election, which occasioned a discussion between the medical officers and your committee as to the expediency of depriving Governors of their privilege to vote at any election, unless they had been Governors for a period of six months previously thereto; and your committee, with a view to satisfy the medical officers that no other feeling than a desire to promote the interests of the charity influenced them in the discharge of their duties, yielded to the suggestion, and a resolution was accordingly passed, That no person (except a Life Governor) should vote at any election who had not been a Governor for six months previous to the day of election.

"Your committee, viewing with regret, from time to time, the gradual diminution of the funds of the charity, considered it a duty incumbent upon them to institute an inquiry as to the cause, and to suggest, if possible, some expedient to obviate the same; and with this view the accounts and proceedings relating to the charity for several years past were gone into and examined, the result of which made it appear obvious, in the judgment of your committee, that the annual income of the charity had been seriously diminished, by denying to the Governors the privilege they had formerly enjoyed."

"Here, then" (if we doubted the good *intentions* of the committee, we should exclaim), "is evidence of the cloven-foot; but as we will not dispute the purity of their motives, we shall not call in question their desire to benefit the charity by adding to the amount of the funds of the institution. Yet, what is the proposal for replenishing the too diaphonous coffers of the charity? Why, simply this—that, as medical officers perform the duties of their offices gratuitously, their friends may enjoy the privilege of subscribing about four-fifths of the annual contributions! Can such a scheme be tolerated? Would not the medical officers have deserved to be spurned from all honourable society, if they had not unhesitatingly opposed a proposition, which, whatever might be its justice in the eyes of the committee, would nevertheless prove an attack on the character of the profession, and lead possibly to the destruction of hundreds of the patients of the institution? The committee attempt to justify allowing a Governor of only four days' existence the right of voting, on the plea that no person shall be eligible as a candidate for the office of physician or surgeon, unless his testimonials shall first receive the approval of the medical committee—this medical committee consisting of the medical officers of the establishment. But the committee entirely forget that their own advertisements have recently exhibited proofs that the labours of this medical committee are restrained

within very narrow limits. The advertisements signed "John Wood, hon. sec." state, 1st, that "candidates for the office "of physician must possess a qualification "from the Royal College of Physicians to "practise medicine in London; or at least "must be eligible by medical education to "be examined for such qualification accord-"ing to the rules of the College." Further, with respect to surgeons, the second advertisement states, that, according to one of the rules of the dispensary, "candidates "for the office of surgeon must be members "of the Royal College of Surgeons, and "none are eligible to this office who prac-"tise midwifery or pharmacy."

These restrictions, we should imagine, conveyed a sufficient insult to the medical profession, without the recent attack on the medical officers of the dispensary. Of what use then is the medical committee? For the non-medical committee,—the superintending tradesmen of the establishment,—have, as a condition precedent to the right, decreed who may, and who may not, be eligible candidates. Notwithstanding this odious and illiberal denial of the competency of nineteen out of twenty practitioners to perform the duties of physician or surgeon; notwithstanding this direct exclusion—from the right of being candidates—of the mass of the profession, and this limiting of the choice of the medical committee to the two or three dozen surgeons of this metropolis who practise surgery only—the Committee, in the fourteen-page pamphlet which they have just forwarded to us, exclaim, with ludicrous self-complacency—"In taking "the view we have done of the altera-"tions which have been made as to the "future elections of our medical officers, "neither ourselves, nor the Governors by "whose votes they were carried at the "late meeting, have been actuated by any "other than honourable motives as re-"gards the objects of the charity, and *a "desire to throw open to the whole profes-"sion** the benefits of the appointments." The extracts we have just made from the advertisements, display the very singular mode which the Committee have adopted of throwing open the appointments to the whole profession. Truly, the offices are *open enough* at present!

After all that has been said and written, does the fourteen-page pamphlet place the conduct of the Committee in a more favourable view? Not a whit.

This is our decided and unprejudiced opinion, but as the Committee consider that the explanatory address is essential to their defence, we shall not be in the slightest degree unwilling to present the reader with the most prominent of the passages in the next LANCET. At the end of the pamphlet, we find the following postscript:—

"We have much pleasure in announcing that, notwithstanding the difficulties thrown in the way of the Committee, the dispensary has been attended every day since the general meeting by physicians and surgeons of high respectability and talent, who have kindly consented to continue their assistance until the elections take place."

Having been assured that feelings of compassion towards the unfortunate applicants for relief, have been the sole inducement to these physicians and surgeons of "high respectability and talent," to proffer their assistance during what the ingenious JOHN DALRYMPLE denominates "the emergency which ensues," and having heard further, in corroboration of the statement, that they have one and all firmly resolved not to become candidates for the vacant offices, we withhold their names for the present, because we are most anxious not to condemn when censure is undeserved, and we object to express any approbation of conduct which we cannot *exactly* understand. The triumph of the profession

* *Italics* in the pamphlet.

then, and a full vindication of the officers of the Aldersgate-Street Dispensary, are presented in the fact, that there is not *one* candidate for the relinquished offices. Should the committee, however, by coaxing, promises, or bribes, succeed in inducing any man to come forward, as the hired champion of abuse and misrule,—as the willing slave of men, who (unwittingly, perhaps) have offered to the profession one of the grossest insults ever conceived, verily he shall receive his reward. He shall exhibit the brand of dishonour. The "mark of Cain" shall figure on his brow.

A LETTER from Mr. SKEY is inserted in another part of our journal. This document will be read with interest, for the facts therein developed exhibit a case of most cruel oppression. Mr. STANLEY is bold as well as avaricious, or he would not have allowed himself to be presented to the public in such a peculiar form as he necessarily assumes in Mr. SKEY's communication. Of course *we* cannot approve of that species of election which permitted Mr. SKEY to step into the office of demonstrator in the absence of public examination and competition. An apprenticeship to a surgeon of the hospital was the "legitimate" induction to the functions of demonstrator. This was foul play; it was a corrupt exercise of power; it was an act of injustice to the students and to the public. But Mr. SKEY was not a criminal participator in this scandalous transaction. Of course he was desirous of being elevated in the ranks of his profession, and that anxiety was creditable rather than injurious to his character. In truth, the labours of his office were thrust upon him, and now, it seems, he is dismissed, because he has executed them *too satisfactorily*. A *foil* was wanted in the "inferior" office. Verily the demonstrator has outshone the lecturer; hence the jealousy of the lesser luminary.*

During eight years, then, does Mr. SKEY perform the duties of his situation, not only with zeal and integrity, but in a manner which produced the greatest satisfaction amongst the students. For this labour he received the menial stipend of *fifty-seven shillings and seven pence farthing* WEEKLY. Having asked for a higher share of reward, he is rumped by his "superior," and kicked out of his situation with as little ceremony as could be observed towards a snarling cur.

Let us inquire, then, if such usage be just. Mr. STANLEY objects to the payment of a larger stipend, and says, "Mr. "SKEY must expect to receive his reward "in his future succession to the lecturer's "chair," and by way of rendering the stages of that succession certain, Mr. STANLEY ejects Mr. SKEY entirely from the school. Here, then, the anticipated reward for eight years of unremitting service, has proved to be—a dismissal from the anatomical establishment! Now, then, a word with you, Mr. STANLEY. Let us apply your own rule of *expectancy* to yourself. You occupy the chair of anatomy, and pocket all the fees arising out of the payments to that office. You are Assistant-Surgeon, and "*expect*" to succeed to the office of Surgeon—a situation which produces about two thousand pounds per annum. Why, then, does not this *expected* reward render you less grasping, now that you are in the chair of anatomy? Attend again, and blush, if you can exhibit that striking sign of shame. We quote the following charges from your prospectus:—

"Lectures on Anatomy, (by yourself, *one* hour daily,) ..... 10 Guineas.
"Demonstrations, (requiring at least *five* hours attendance daily in the dissecting-room, and a lecture of one hour's duration in the Theatre,) .. 10 Guineas."

* Stanley a luminary, Mr. Editor? Query, a DARK LANTERN?—*Printer's Devil.*

Now, Sir, what moral right have you to wrest from the Demonstrator nine-tenths of the profits which are produced by *his* exertions—exertions, be it remembered, in the *labour* of instruction, exactly five degrees greater than your own? Attend to this question, will you? Answer it before your students on Tuesday next at half-past two o'clock, when a reporter from this journal will be present to record your reply. Be prepared to vindicate your conduct towards Mr. SKEY—be prepared to explain away the apparent insult which you have offered to the pupils who have studied under Mr. SKEY, or you may be subjected to a condemnation dictated by the generous feelings of an enlightened body of young Englishmen, who may teach you to sacrifice to justice, even if you cannot honour her attributes. Observe, *we* do not pass sentence on you on this occasion, because Mr. SKEY's statement is *ex parte*. That gentleman has put you on your trial, and we wait patiently for your defence.

IT has been suggested, by several influential practitioners, that a public meeting of the Physicians and Surgeons of London should be convened, in order to invite the late officers of the ALDERSGATE-STREET DISPENSARY to a *public dinner*, at which it has been intimated to us that his Royal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX is willing to undertake the duties of chairman.

Whatever publicity or effect the objects of such a meeting could receive from the pages of this Journal should be most cheerfully rendered.

THE meetings of the LONDON MEDICAL SOCIETY for the session 1833-4, will commence at the house of the society in Bolt Court, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock. We understand that Dr. TYTLER, who has recently returned from India, after a service of twenty-five years in that country, will attend at the society, by invitation of several of its members, for the purpose of making a most important statement respecting *one* cause, at least, of the desolating Cholera of India.

Eight cases of malignant cholera occurred at the *Hotel Dieu*, Paris, on Thursday, the 19th inst. Ten other cases, of the same disease, occurred on the following day at that hospital; and on Saturday last, the 21st, twenty cases more of the malady came under treatment. Of these facts the French journals had said not a word, up to an early day of the present week.

MEETING

OF

MEDICAL GENTLEMEN RESIDENT IN SHEFFIELD,*

TO ADDRESS THE LATE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE

ALDERSGATE-STREET DISPENSARY.

ON Thursday evening the 19th inst., a meeting of the medical profession in this town was convened by circular.

Dr. THOMSON was in the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN, on opening the business of the meeting, said,—Gentlemen, you have all, no doubt, seen the *Times* newspaper of the 12th instant; you have read the account there given of a meeting of the Governors of the Aldersgate Street Dispensary in London. You will, therefore, remember the attempt made to render the medical offices of that institution saleable. These offices were to be put up to the highest bidder, in fact. The fitness or competency of a person to fill the office, his professional skill, knowledge, and general abilities, were things unworthy of the notice of these enlightened Governors of a metropolitan charity. No matter how ignorant a man might be, no matter how defective his education, how meagre his knowledge, how low his professional reputation, he was to be publicly sanctioned by these same enlightened and *humane* Governors, to commit blunders and to experiment on, to maim, to kill, to poison, the

* From the "Sheffield Mercury," Sept. 21st.

poor deluded applicants for relief, provided he had *gold* enough to purchase the privilege—provided the coffers of the institution might be enriched. This attempt, Gentlemen, was made in the year 1833, in the metropolis of the British empire. And it was in resisting this attempt, and in refusing with indignation to become a party to its accomplishment, that the medical officers of the institution in question, acted with such becoming judgment, spirit, and independence, as must call forth the admiration and applause of every honest and enlightened person. Gentlemen, the conveners of the meeting take for granted that every one participates in these sentiments; they would not insult either your understandings or your feelings, by supposing for a moment there could be a difference of opinion on the subject; therefore it is that the circular states, that your attendance is requested "for the purpose of concurring in publicly expressing the high admiration which every liberal-minded member of the profession must feel at the conduct of the medical officers of the Aldersgate-Street Dispensary, London, in resigning their offices in that institution, when they could no longer retain them with honour to themselves and to the profession at large; for there is no one, it is presumed, who can withhold his concurrence. Such is the purpose, Gentlemen, for which you are assembled; it is for you to consult on the manner of addressing your medical brethren; upon suitable language in which to convey your feelings and sentiments; and, I may be allowed to hope, that what you decide upon will be energetic and become the occasion—the outrage to humanity and common sense, the insult to our profession having been of no ordinary kind. But before I sit down, permit a few brief remarks. It is impossible, Gentlemen, not to see that *a crisis in the state of our profession is fast approaching*; that we are on the eve of *important changes*. The Parliamentary inquiry that has been entered upon, has been long needed, and will, we trust, end in *raising the character and respectability of our profession*. The general advancement of that profession is a subject in which we are all interested; in which the public generally is interested, and to a much greater extent than many seem to be aware. Gentlemen, in labouring to improve the general education of practitioners, to see them occupy that station and maintain that character and independent integrity which becomes them, we are pursuing the most laudable objects. In seeking to remedy the vices and defects of old systems, in using our strenuous efforts to place our medical charities on their proper footing, and to correct the abuses which have crept into them; in exerting ourselves to bring about a just, general, and rational mode of electing officers to such institutions; in labouring to unite the great objects of science and universal good, with those of local benevolence in such charities, in endeavouring to effect a reform like this, Gentlemen, which shall place us all on equal and honourable grounds, each in his respective department, and give free scope to industry and talent, we are acting for the good not of ourselves only, but of all; and for the benefit and advantage of the many, not of the few. In doing this, however, we must expect that our motives will be questioned, and our aim misapprehended. We must expect to encounter temporary odium. He must be a pitiable and truly insignificant being who never did anything worthy of encountering the enmity of the ignorant and prejudiced, in whatever circle they may move. We are great boasters, Gentlemen, in this country, but whatever people may imagine, we know that some of our continental neighbours far outstrip us in the education of practitioners, and in the management of medical institutions. The whole charitable machinery of this country needs repairing. *The charity system is become an enormous evil, and we keep increasing it.* The indolent and luxurious are the cause of this. Almsgiving is not always charity; a person in affluent circumstances may put his hand into his pocket and distribute money indiscriminately, but it is seldom bestowed upon the really indigent or most deserving objects. We multiply charities indiscriminately, we extend the purposes of such charities beyond reasonable bounds; we create an artificial demand—a demand greater than can be honestly supplied, and then resort to the most unjust and reprehensible means to support it. It were better to have no charities than mismanaged ones. And if we did not know how grossly charities have been and continue to be mismanaged, the Aldersgate-Street Dispensary would be quite sufficient to prove this fact to us. I do not think that a proof more gross or flagrant, of the wretchedness of the present medical system of management, could well be imagined. Gentlemen, there is one circumstance which ought not to be lost sight of on this occasion; and that is the noble and dignified conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. This royal personage, with infinite honour to his feelings and judgment, threw up his official connexion with the Aldersgate-Street Dispensary, the moment it had been converted into what the Editor of THE LANCET very

truly calls "a slaughter-house." His Royal Highness is entitled to our best thanks on this occasion, our warmest thanks, and I am sure you will join with me in thinking so. The manner in which he stood by the medical officers on this occasion, will not, I hope, be forgotten by you. He well knew the value of honest and skilful practitioners in a medical charity, and where they could not continue their services, he did not think that he could with honour to himself. It is necessary for me to conclude. The gentlemen who have convened this meeting, will submit for its consideration the address they have prepared. This, however, is not done with a view to exclude any gentleman from expressing an opinion, but merely to save the time of the meeting.

Dr. FAVELL said, that he happened to be one of those individuals who had not read the report in *The Times* newspaper, but he had read the resolution advertised in the *Record*. He did not see that any one would have permission to kill or murder a patient, and therefore he objected to such language being used. They ought to be careful of using such language towards the Governors of any institution. It was their duty to rectify abuses, but at the same time to mingle the firmness of the lion with the meekness of the dove.

Dr. THOMSON said he should like to know from Dr. Favell, if any one might not easily poison a patient from his ignorance of medicine; and when the office was to be bought, who could answer for men of talent filling it?

Dr. FAVELL observed, that all he meant to say was—that proper care ought to be taken in wording any address which they might agree upon.

Mr. BOULTBEE said, it was an undeniable fact, that many very great blockheads had been allowed to pass the Court of Examiners and commence practice. A blockhead might, therefore, be appointed to some of the medical offices of the Charity which had been alluded to, who would thus have the privilege of committing authorised murders, if he might be allowed the expression. They knew from their own experience—or at least, evidence which was equally as good—that many men who are authorised practitioners, are unfit for the treatment of important operations in surgery, and the more critical diseases of medicine. He would take the liberty of requesting the Chairman to read the address, which had been prepared by the requisitionists, who had called the meeting, which was as follows:—

"*To the late Medical Officers of the Aldersgate-Street Dispensary, London.*

"Gentlemen,—At this interesting period in the state of our profession, and especially of the government of Medical Charities, we should be guilty of the most culpable apathy and indifference did we not hasten to express the high satisfaction with which we have viewed your conduct on a late occasion; did we not testify how completely our feelings and sentiments are in unison with your own; did we not publicly record our warmest admiration of that brilliant example of integrity and independence which you have exhibited to your medical brethren.

"Whatever sacrifice of feeling or interest has been made, you have the consolatory approval of upright consciences. You have acted consistently, and like honourable men. You have discharged an important duty, both to medical practitioners and to society at large. You have nobly withstood a most disgraceful attempt to degrade your profession, and to convert a health-giving charity into an infected source of misery and wretchedness. And whilst you enjoy the praise of every virtuous and enlightened mind, it may, perhaps, prove a further gratification to know, that your Medical Brethren in particular are fully alive to the moral force of your example, that they appreciate its worth, and are resolved its memory shall not die.

"Gentlemen, we hail this example, the first practical inroad on a protracted and systematic abuse of Medical Charities, as the harbinger of a general and efficient reform in those charities; we hail it, as the forerunner of an approaching day, when the legislature shall rescue them from longer prostitution of their legitimate ends; a day when the neglected objects of science and the aims of general utility and benevolence shall happily be united; when nor personal interest, nor gold, nor any corrupt means whatever, shall give reputation to the officer of a Hospital or Dispensary, but when talent and knowledge alone, approved by public competition, shall be the test of fitness for office in such institutions.

"The folly that compelled your withdrawal from the charity you upheld, foresaw not the consequences about to follow. Its sordid calculations of gain did not reckon that with the loss of your labours and skill, the very charity you served would cease to exist. For where shall be found the men reckless enough to succeed you? The very attempt would brand their characters with all that is low, degraded, and debased.

"Accept, Gentlemen, this tribute of our

gratitude; we deeply feel the obligation under which you have laid the whole profession. Assuredly the members of that profession will not forget a lesson so disinterested and elevated as that which you have given for their instruction, signalized, too, as it is by names distinguished in the scientific and literary history of their country. We remain, Gentlemen, with the greatest respect and admiration," &c.

(For signatures see next page.)

Mr. BOULTBEE moved that the address be adopted, which was seconded by Mr. WRIGHT, and carried, as was said, unanimously.

Mr. BOULTBEE said he was very glad to inform the meeting that there was no candidate at present for the offices at Aldersgate-Street—one gentleman had offered himself, but he had since withdrawn. They were supported in their opinions by the literary and Royal Duke of Sussex; and they were supported by the public press, as he could testify from what he had seen in all the papers that had noticed the transaction.

Dr. FAVELL said he wished to state his sentiments in a few words. He could not allow it to go forth to the public that this address was passed unanimously, and as he saw the reporters present he concluded that would be the case, unless he took that opportunity of contradicting it. There were some portions of the address that he could not concur in, and, therefore, he could not agree to support it.

Mr. BOULTBEE said if it was not unanimous, it was so *with the exception of Dr. Favell.*

Mr. H. JACKSON moved that the address be sent round to the medical gentlemen for signatures, which was seconded by Mr. Green, and carried unanimously.

THE SHEFFIELD INFIRMARY.

Mr. BOULTBEE then rose and said, that he wished to have the opinion of the medical gentlemen present on a subject upon which he wanted to say a few words. He thought it would be quite legitimate for them, on this occasion, to express their opinion upon the defects of other medical charities, and more particularly on those which came immediately under their own observation. He, therefore, wished to comment upon what he considered to be great errors in the management of the Sheffield Infirmary, and he thought they would be doing right in memorializing the Governors to remove them, and to call the medical profession together for that purpose. His first objection was to the indiscriminate admission of children for vaccination; for great numbers were taken whose parents could well afford to pay a medical practitioner. Another was to the dispensary department, which he also considered to be much abused; and he had another objection respecting the present mode of conducting the operative department, which was not open to the medical profession. He thought this should be open to every medical man. Men of medical skill need not be afraid of their operations being witnessed. He had a strong objection to limiting the number of pupils, for at present many were obliged to leave the town without having an opportunity of becoming much acquainted with the operative department. Formerly, it was necessary for them to be educated in London, but this was not now the case, and therefore it was advisable that more opportunities should be given to the medical students here, both of witnessing the operations, and of watching the treatment of a case, as the benefit would ultimately fall upon society at large. These he considered evils of very considerable magnitude, and they ought to be represented to the Governors. As they had seen a Royal Duke go with the profession, he hoped the nobility and gentry of this neighbourhood would follow his example. Mr. B. concluded by moving, that the medical gentlemen of Sheffield be called together on this subject.

Mr. W. OVEREND seconded the motion. With respect to vaccination, he considered that the privilege was much abused at the Infirmary. It was only a fortnight ago that he saw the servant of a patient of his own taking a child, and to his own knowledge she was in the receipt of from 200*l.* to 300*l.*a-year. This was not a solitary instance—many improper objects were admitted. With respect to the operative department, he could only say that he had been four years connected with the infirmary, and he had always told his medical friends that he should be happy to see them when any operation was to be performed. The theatre, however, was found to be so inundated with pupils, that their admission was obliged to be restricted to those who were invited, as the operations could not otherwise be performed with sufficient care. Clinical lectures, he said, had also been attempted to be established, but they had been invariably opposed by the Governors.

Mr. BOULTBEE wished it rather to be a privilege granted by the Governors to the medical profession, than only permission from the medical officers of the institution. He did not like it to be in any one's power to say that he had no right there.

Mr. OVEREND said there was another evil of which he had to complain. He

found that a number of poor wretches had been refused admittance to the institution, because they had ragged apparel, or were dirty. It was for such unfortunate people as these that he considered the charity was more particularly established; but he was sorry to say, that while they were left to linger in disease and misery, the house was occupied by well-dressed patients.

The meeting was then adjourned to Thursday evening, the 26th instant, when the medical gentlemen are to be called together for the purpose of considering a memorial to be addressed to the Governors of the infirmary, at the ensuing annual meeting.

Thanks being voted to the chairman, for his able and impartial conduct in the chair, the meeting separated.

Copy of Signatures attached to the Sheffield Address presented to the late Medical Officers of the Aldersgate Street Dispensary.

Corden Thompson, M.D. *Physician to Sheffield Genl. Inf.*
Wilson Overend, *Surgeon to ditto.*
Henry P. Harwood, M.D. *Physician to Shef. Genl. Dispensary.*
Henry Thomas, *Surgeon to ditto.*
John Green.
James F. Wright.
George Turton.
Geo. Calvert Holland, M.D. *Physician to Shef. Genl. Inf.*
R. G. Holland.
Thomas Reade.
Henry Hardy.
Charles Eadon.
Joseph Law.
Rt. S. Taylor.
John Carr.
Jas. Wild.
G. Reidal.
George William Clark.
James Ray, *Surgeon to Shef. Pub. Disp.*
Edward Thompson.
Henry Boultbee, F.L.S.
Edward Gillott.
William Lennard, M.D.
Knowlton Wilson.
John Hall.
Samuel Gregory.
John P. Lewis.
John Foster.
John Turton.
Joseph Ingall.
Jos. Riley.
Wright Wilson.
William Staniforth, *senior Surgeon to Shef. Genl. Inf.*
Henry Jackson, *Junior Surgeon to ditto.*
James Walker.
John Pearson Shaw.
R. Ernest, M.D. *House Surgeon to Shef. Genl. Inf.*
W. Favell.
John Haxworth.
William Jackson.
Francis Pearson.

(From a Correspondent at Sheffield.)

"Above is a copy of the signatures appended to our address. It is signed by every general practitioner resident in Sheffield *without exception*. It is *not* signed by Dr. Knight, the chairman at the meeting of Governors of the dispensary on the occasion on which our memorial was thought unworthy of attention. Dr. Knight is a cautious calculating man, a chief promoter of the dispensary here, and we have now a fair opportunity of seeing what is the nature of *his* love for his profession, and what *his* zeal for its advancement. It is *not* signed by Dr. C. Fox Favell, *physician to the dispensary*. This meek, dove-like gentleman, has, it is rumoured, a greater relish for the clerical, than the medical profession. As much as this would perhaps be inferred from his speech at the meeting on the 19th instant. He was never suspected of much zeal for his present calling, and now we *know him*. Yea, verily, and we shall know more of him too, by-and-by. Lastly, it is *not* signed by a knowing Scot,—Dr. M'Dowall, though the Dr. signed the requisition. These are the only exceptions; for as to Dr. Younge, the senior physician in this town, he is advanced in life, and has long ceased to interest himself in such matters as these."

THE

OFFICIATING M. D.

AT THE

ALDERSGATE-STREET DISPENSARY.

CENSOR presents his compliments to the editor of THE LANCET, and begs to hand him the subjoined. A great part of the fortune of YATES the elder was made by the sale of Curry powder to the numerous East Indian officers residing in the neighbourhood of Sloane Street. If the editor prefers currying the young Doctor in one of his powerful leaders, he will use the inclosed as he pleases. Those leaders have rendered THE LANCET the *Times* of the medical profession; placing it equally above the mawkish nonsense in the Irish-

man's *Journal*, and the cautious special pleading in the Scotchman's *Gazette*.

London, Sept. 23rd, 1833.

"Oh, Heaven! that such companions thou'dst unfold,
And put in every honest hand a whip
To lash such rascals naked through the world."

To the Readers of THE LANCET.

My Friends,—In the indignant and admirable critique in THE LANCET of last week, on the *voluntary* and *cheerful* labourers at the Aldersgate-Street Dispensary, the editor asks, "Who is the coadjutor of JOHN DALRYMPLE? Who the man who thus dares to defy public and professional opinion? What are his claims to distinction? What his contributions to science?" Attend and you shall know.

HOLT YATES is the son of a druggist now residing in Sloane Street, and vended in his early days salts and senna behind his father's counter. The latter, an industrious and attentive tradesman, was formerly the only druggist in Sloane Street. He succeeded in obtaining the patronage of the medical men in the neighbourhood, and by that and other means realized a fortune, and was enabled to send his son to a *legally-recognised*, and, therefore, *non-medical* university, where he obtained a *medical* degree, and became eligible for admission into Sir Henry Halford's—*establishment*, I was about to say, but, perhaps, *institution* would be more generally understood. Finally, the druggist furnished a fine house for the young Dub, and left him to the care of the College and the public.

In the above facts we should be but little interested, if it were not probable that our youthful candidate is indebted for his professional existence to the prescriptions and patronage of those very practitioners whose places he is in such indecent and indecorous haste to supply. Thus, then, the editor's questions are answered.

His claims to distinction consist in his being a lawfully-begotten child of the antiquated Dowager, who presides over one branch of our profession in Pall Mall.

His contributions to science consist in his *payments* to the aforesaid lady for her maternal protection.

But enough of these youthful aspirants, for the offices, their seniors, have resigned in disgust. These back-door intruders into the Temple of Fame,—these specks upon the body medical,—verily they *have* their reward.

And now let me ask, what will be the conduct of the practitioners of London, with reference to their high-minded brethren? Will they not publicly join the men of Sheffield in giving honour where honour is due! in striking a blow at this one head of the medical hydra of corruption! Again, what will be the course of other dispensary medical officers? Is it possible that the example can be lost upon them? The eyes of the British public are open to the enormities of medical abuse. The stream of reform is flowing from high places; let them beware how they attempt to increase the impediments thrown in its way by corruption, lest the stream should increase to a torrent and bear them away, with their abuses, to the dishonour and destruction they will then deserve. I am, &c.

CENSOR.

THE MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—Let me beseech you not to suffer the events in Aldersgate Street to sink into obscurity. To you belongs the credit of having made those events universally known in the profession, developed their importance, and elicited the ardent feeling in favour of the late officers of the dispensary, which pervades the bosom of every upright practitioner, and on your editorial exertions depends the victory. The highly honourable step (as I deem it) which has just been taken in Sheffield, dates its origin from the arrival of THE LANCET, of the 14th inst., in that town. It was your most powerful and timely approval of the conduct of the medical officers of the Aldersgate Street Dispensary, that warmed the profession here into action. It was that which daunted the base and degenerate men who were about to range themselves on the side of the committee. It is you (never lukewarm and timid when the quarrel is just) on whom alone the profession can depend for the irresistible conduct of this dispute to a righteous termination. Let the knowledge of these things stimulate you to persevere. Others will fear and droop. Be not you amongst the cowards. I see in this movement, the first step of a great advance in professional honour and improvement. I am, Sir, your highly gratified servant,

A SHEFFIELD PRACTITIONER.

Sheffield, Sept. 24th, 1833.

MR. SKEY.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—I trust I stand acquitted in the judgment even of my enemies, of an undue desire to obtrude myself on public attention. I would cheerfully have forborne the necessity of replying to the imputation of indifference, but I cannot consent to repose my claims to the respect and confidence of my professional brethren, on the anonymous advocates of my pretensions or character.

I feel, therefore, that I owe it to a large number of professional friends, whose good opinion is no inconsiderable object of my ambition, that I permit not my silence to be construed into concurrence, nor allow my distaste for notoriety to be received as a tacit acknowledgment, that I was unprepared for public either inquiry, or that I had no faith in the rectifying influence of public opinion.

There are two questions growing out of this subject which a looker-on would be prompted to ask. "In what respect was Mr. Skey unfit for his office,—and whence arose the power that dismissed him from it?" Let the following statement suggest its own comment:—I have held the office of demonstrator during eight years; I have appeared before my class between four and five hundred times, a class varying in number from 100 to 180;—more punctual and regular in their attendance, more respectful in their demeanour, and more grateful in their acknowledgments, St. Bartholomew's Hospital does not possess. Year after year has enhanced its number and its credit, and I appeal to the students of the year 1832—1833, whether a large body of them did not propose to petition the Governors for the purpose of appointing me their sole demonstrator, to the exclusion of my colleague; (and perhaps some of the same gentlemen will be able to verify my assurance, that the injustice of such an appeal was first pointed out to them by myself;) and moreover, whether a considerable number of the same gentlemen did not urgently solicit me, for the purpose of giving the class generally, a distinct course of physiological lectures. I merely allude to these things for the purpose of showing, that my services have at least been acknowledged by those who were most competent to determine their value.

But, it will be asked, "By what means have I obtained the good-will of these gentlemen?" Have I courted a factitious popularity by dexterous appeals to their favour while seated around my hospitable table? Verily, I am the most inhospitable man alive, for certainly three students have not found their way to my abode for any other than professional purposes during as many years. I have endeavoured to perform my duty as a teacher of Descriptive Anatomy. They have found me accessible on all occasions, and ready to communicate to any inquirer whatever information I possessed; and I am satisfied I have not been negligent of the interests of those who have paid so liberally for my services. I trust, then, that public consideration will at least award to the professor of anatomy, the merit of vigilant watchfulness in its cause, and that his acute sense of public duty, alike honourable to himself, and profitable to those whose education was committed to his charge, when placed in the scale against my interests and well-being, will obtain for him the due meed of public approbation.

But is this question one entirely untinged by personal feeling? When I entered the profession as the apprentice of Mr. Abernethy, I entertained the highest admiration for the name of Mr. Lawrence. I considered him a man of great learning and extensive knowledge. Indeed, a variety of circumstances, some of them of a private nature, obtained for me his early notice, and led me to consider him a man most eminently qualified to follow in the path of Mr. Abernethy, and to succeed him in his public appointments. The untoward disputes between these gentlemen placed me, as the apprentice of Mr. Abernethy, in a position of some difficulty. The sentiments of admiration I felt towards Mr. Lawrence I unhesitatingly expressed, and habitually and almost unconsciously I found myself the advocate of that gentleman, whenever the name of Mr. Stanley was introduced by Mr. Abernethy as his successor to the lectures.

The probable effect of this incautious expression of opinion I experienced, on my return to town, after an absence of some months, when I ascertained that the demonstrations had been promised to my junior, and this information I obtained by a breach of confidence, *for the arrangement was a clandestine one.*

On application to Mr. Abernethy, he stated that he had been induced to make that promise at the instigation of Mr. Stanley, who had assured him that I did not wish them. Now I cannot readily forget, though I had long forgiven the offence, that during the two subsequent seasons I experienced at the hands of the same individual, unceasing hostility and animosity; and that to the present hour he has manifested the same disposition,

and lost no opportunity of impairing my legitimate influence in the school. An example of this animus may be observed in his exclusion of my name from the list of teachers required by the Anatomy Bill of last season. This I am told was "purely accidental."

At the latter end of July I wrote Mr. Stanley a letter, desiring to know whether it was his intention to make any alteration in my emoluments in the school. His reply was in the negative; and I then sent into the General Court of Governors of the hospital (on this occasion very limited in number) a memorial, requesting they would nominate a committee to inquire into the nature of my office, its duties and emoluments, stating that custom was an indifferent apology, for withholding from a man the proceeds of his own labour—that I had sacrificed to the office a large portion of my private practice—that the professor of anatomy neither exercised, nor professed to exercise, the slightest control over its duties—that as the senior demonstrator in London, daily addressing the largest class, sustaining the entire responsibility of my office, and holding the rank of assistant-surgeon to a large public hospital, I felt that I had a claim to the profits accruing from my own labour, and that I should at least be placed on an equal footing with the demonstrators of the more recent, and, in many respects, better constituted, schools of the metropolis. Now Mr. Stanley objects to this "on principle," he says. Of course he objects, but on what principle? Is it on the principle of supposing a man competent to the instruction in anatomy, physiology, pathology, and animal chemistry, in a three months' course of lectures? On the same principle Mr. Stanley objects to six months' courses, and I do not marvel at it. The memorial, however, was passed *sub silentio*, or ordered to "lie on the table," on the ground that the Governors were disinclined to interfere in the domestic arrangements of the school.

Be it observed, that neither in this memorial, nor on any other occasion, have I volunteered my resignation, nor hinted at my retirement from the school, on the alternative of the non-admission of my claims for additional remuneration.

On the day but one following that on which my memorial was sent to the Governors, I received a letter from one of my colleagues, informing me *that the office of demonstrator was vacant.*

I have already stated the nature of my original appointment to this office. It was co-existent with that of Mr. Stanley to the anatomical lectures, and derived from the same authority,—an appointment which received a tacit if not a declared confirmation of the governors; for the resolutions of 1827 expressly retain this power to that body, giving the nomination of the demonstrators to the medical men generally. On this resolution my appeal was made. I was nominated by Mr. Abernethy. I had held the office several years under his professorship, and it is absurd to suppose that the mere form of my reappointment under his successor can in any degree have altered the nature of the tenure by which I held it. At a meeting of the medical men I adverted to this resolution, when I was informed it had been rendered nugatory by the introduction of a subsequent one, and to which I was an entire stranger. This was to the following effect, *and was passed in the year* 1828: "That the nomination of the demonstrator do rest with the teacher or teachers of anatomy," and that among other duties required of him is that of *making preparations for the museum.* It is a somewhat remarkable circumstance connected with this resolution, how few persons were acquainted with it. Few of the medical men knew it. A large portion of the governors were ignorant of it, and in what manner, by what means, and by whom it was introduced to the notice of the governors, I cannot ascertain. Could the governors determine the nature of the demonstrator's duty? Is it probable they would enter into the details of his office? Could they require of the demonstrator the neglect of his proper office for the purpose of making preparations for the museum? Could they have had any motive for requiring of the demonstrator these services without specifying, or even hinting at, the amount of his remuneration? It is clear that this resolution emanated but from one source, and that I leave the public to judge. I have held the office eight years, and I cannot persuade myself, that the resolution of 1828, even supposing it to have emanated from the Governors, could have been intended otherwise than as a prospective arrangement. Did they design to place my office at the disposal of Mr. Stanley?

Yet after all, it is evident that neither the resolution of 1828, influential as it is, nor the authority vested in the medical men, *gave the right of dismissal.* A new law was therefore imperative, and a new law started into existence, totally changing the tenure of my office, and placing it at the annual disposal of Mr. Stanley.

On being informed of the resolution, I again tendered my services in the school. I was told by the medical body (the physicians and surgeons) that if any new arrangement were contemplated, it must

emanate exclusively from Mr. STANLEY, for that there was reserved to them merely the right of confirmation, and that they had nothing to do with the arrangement itself. To my great astonishment it was then announced to me, that Mr. WORMALD was alone nominated, and that they had confirmed the nomination, though I since learn that Mr. STANLEY suggested the appointment of his own apprentice; but this could not obtain the concurrence of the confirming body. Mr. STANLEY denounces me as "factious and discontented," declares he cannot "*pull*" with me, "that the interests of the school require my removal from it," (although the school has undergone a gradual increase in number up to the present season, and there will be no difficulty in obtaining ample testimony to its advancement in anatomical knowledge,) *and that if I am not removed he will retire.* He then nominates Mr. WORMALD and his own apprentice, and Mr. SKEY is ejected from his office without notice or appeal, and with a degree of unceremonious and indecent haste, which would have obtained legal restitution in the case of a hired menial; and this on the single and unaided responsibility of the teacher of anatomy, who having dispossessed me of my present income, and endeavoured to degrade me in the eyes of my profession, tells me in reply to a letter, that I, a colleague of many years standing, address him, repeating my readiness to co-operate with him in the duties of the school, "that his arrangements are made for the ensuing season."

I know not that I should have thought it worth while to combat the charge adduced against me of being factious and discontented, seeing the source from which it springs (for the secret history of these matters is tolerably well understood in the dissecting-room of our hospital), were it not that Mr. Stanley has been pleased to occupy his leisure hours in insinuating among several influential members of the profession, some embellished representations of the case, which have tended to injure me in their esteem, by giving a most unwarrantable and disingenuous report of his motives and my conduct. I was not factious, but *I was discontented*, and for reasons that must be obvious, for I never could perceive the right or the justice which could make Mr. Stanley pocket the depository of a large annual sum obtained by my labour and exertions. Is it to be supposed that a salary of 150*l.* per annum is a compensation for the entire sacrifice of time and labour required by a demonstrator? Certainly not; but then I am informed that I was to fix my hopes on the future, and that my succession to the anatomical chair, when resigned by the present professor, would afford me sufficient compensation for my present exertions. How is this compatible with the assumed power to dismiss me at an hour's notice, from the only office which could qualify me for its duties hereafter? What compensation have I for eight years' services past?

While I desire not to vaunt these services in the anatomical department of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, I will declare that no man was more solicitous than I to raise the anatomical reputation of the school, and to this object I would have cheerfully devoted my time and energies.

When I have remonstrated with Mr. Stanley on the injustice of this distribution of the emoluments, I have been met by the assurance that I was "too good for the office,"—"that I mistook its nature,—that it was a stepping-stone for young gentlemen desirous of entering on their public career, any of whom would perform its duties gratuitously." Too good for the office! Too anatomical! Why, Sir, on the, at least respectable,' authority of Baron Haller, twenty years of laborious drudgery are insufficient to attain that competency which the flattering opinion of the Professor of Anatomy would award to me at the present hour; and I leave my medical brethren in the exercise of their confirming authority, to determine the reasonableness, not to say the expediency, of confiding the responsibility attached to the office of the teacher of descriptive anatomy to the young aspirants for future notoriety. If that anomalous power, unprecedented in the annals of anatomical instruction, be granted to a professor, of dismissing his responsible assistant on the ground that he is too well qualified for his office, farewell to advancement in science,—farewell to every liberal sentiment which we affect to inculcate by the study of a liberal and honourable profession.

In conclusion, I beg it to be understood, that I do not yield to the decree that has temporarily excluded me; I protest against the competency of the tribunal; I denounce the legality of the sentence; I deny the jurisdiction; and I disclaim the authority that has excluded me from an office to which Mr. Stanley did not appoint, and from which he cannot justly expel me.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
FREDERICK C. SKEY.

Southampton Row, Russell-Square.
Sept. 24th, 1833.

LATE INQUEST AT THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—On perusing your LANCET of the last week, I observed the particulars of a case from the London Hospital, which was evidently in itself of no particular interest, but the intention of which was manifestly to throw blame on a gentleman whose general character as the above institution would in itself fully refute the truth of such aspersions. On that account, I do not intend to enter into any lengthened argument upon the injustice of reporting cases so as to give them a false colouring, but shall merely say, in allusion to the present instance, that a gentleman of this hospital, who was present at the inquest on the deceased mentioned in the case, declared to me, that the wife felt fully satisfied with the attention paid immediately Mr. Andrews arrived himself, and the patient, whilst alive, had expressed himself in the most sincere terms of gratitude for the humanity and kindness paid to him by that gentleman; but the only ground of their complaint was founded on neglect experienced at his first arrival at the hospital, from the fact of his not having his splints removed for several days, which they ignorantly construed into neglect. Such being this gentleman's statement, and, from my own observance, during a period of more than four years of Mr. Andrews's universal attention to his patients in the London Hospital, I have deemed it my duty to thus publicly refute, as far as lies in my power, aspersions which are both illiberal and unjust.

I am, Sir,
Yours most respectfully,

J. CROCOME.

September 24th, 1833.

*** We readily give insertion to Mr. CROCOME's note; but he ought not to bring a charge of inaccuracy against a reporter, without specifying the circumstances on which that charge is founded. Until Mr. CROCOME can point out errors in the report to which he objects, it will be considered correct. The report itself having been a mere statement of facts, a deviation from the truth must have amounted to *falsehood* rather than "false colouring." The remarks at the conclusion were written by the Editor.—ED. L.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—A case of fracture of the jaw is now in this hospital, which was unattended to by any surgeon or competent attendant for twenty-four hours. *Ascertain particulars.* An important operation also has just been performed here before *three* pupils only. Your obedient servant,

CLEMENS.

Borough, Sept. 25th, 1833.

*** We have ascertained the facts,—if our correspondent alludes to the coal-porters' and lithotomy cases,—and they shall appear next week. This week we have not room for them.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—I feel satisfaction in being able to reply in the affirmative to the sensible and benevolent inquiry of your correspondent Mr. Hytch, with regard to hospital libraries. Among other provisions made with a view to the religious edification and consolation of the patients of the London Hospital, there is a library of upwards of 400 volumes, instituted more than ten years ago by the present chaplain, expressly for the use of the patients. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A GOVERNOR.

London, Sept. 19th, 1833.

*** The libraries of invalids ought not to be confined to works solely on religious subjects.

INQUEST BEFORE A NON-MEDICAL CORONER.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—I beg leave to trouble you with an addition to your former sketches of the manner in which inquests are conducted by non-medical coroners.

On Saturday, the 14th inst., I was called upon to visit, professionally, Ann Harman, of No. 11, Nursery Row, Walworth. I found her warm, but pulseless, and dead. The fatal event had occurred almost immediately after an ejection of blood had taken place from her stomach. An inquest was held on the 17th, and being summoned by the coroner, I attended, when the following dialogue took place. I term it a "dialogue," for the coroner did not think it necessary that I should be sworn—such is the looseness with which

the proceedings at inquests are generally conducted.*

One of the jurymen has informed me, that had it not been for his interference, medical evidence would not have been required at all. The coroner, Mr. Carter, saying, "that it was a matter of little consequence what medical men said." He fully acted on this opinion, for, as I have said, it was not originally intended that I should be called at all. I was not sworn when I did attend, and the coroner did not take down one word of my evidence.

Within the last three months, I have been summoned to three inquests, all of which have been conducted in the most slovenly manner. In the last case, I was and am as much inclined to think, that the deceased (a woman) died from poison as from any other means.

CORONER.—Were you called in to see the deceased when she was taken ill?

Mr. WIBLIN.—I was.

CORONER.—What was the cause of her death?

Mr. W.—I do not know. I cannot tell without making a post-mortem examination.

CORONER.—*Was her throat cut?*

Mr. W.—No.

CORONER.—Had she any marks of violence on her person?

Mr. W.—None whatever.

CORONER.—Do you think she broke a bloodvessel?

Mr. W.—I think that that was the most probable cause of her death, but even that cannot be ascertained without a post-mortem examination.

CORONER.—Very well. Then I dare say, gentlemen of the jury, you are *satisfied* that the woman died by the visitation of God?

JURY.—Yes; we are satisfied.

Thus the coroner and jury were satisfied that the woman died by the visitation of God, simply because no one could declare the reverse. I have not the slightest reason to believe that the woman came by her death by unfair means, but I apprehend it was the duty of the coroner to render the truth as clear to every one as possible. In the above case it is quite possible that the woman became a corpse by criminal means. If such a system as the present be general, in the absence of strong reason for suspicion, how many murders must escape detection! I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

JOHN WIBLIN,
Assistant to Mr. Carroll, Walworth-road.

* I was not summoned until all the other witnesses had been heard, and therefore I can give no account of the early portion of the proceedings.

MUSCULAR ACTION AFTER DEATH.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—In the following account I have omitted the mention of names, from a feeling of delicacy, but, if needful, its truth will be fully attested.

Mrs. G., a lady residing in Chelsea, was attacked with cholera about half-past seven in the evening of the 25th of August. A medical gentleman was called in, and he used the remedies considered most active in the cure of that disease. Venesection was attempted, but only two or three ounces could be drawn, and that had the appearance and consistency of treacle. About five the next morning I was sent for, and on my arrival found that life had just quitted the body. On making the examination as to pulsation, &c., those evidences of vitality were perfectly extinct. The body was of a light slate colour. After the expiration of half an hour, I was leaving the house, but was detained a short time with a friend of the deceased outside the door, when a cry of surprise, with the exclamation of "For God's sake come up, or I shall faint! She lives! She moves!" came from an old nurse who had attended the deceased during the night. I of course ran up-stairs, and on inquiry found that the nurse had seen the fingers of the deceased move. Being aware of the sudden relaxation of muscles that frequently takes place after death, I attributed this motion at first to that cause, until I perceived a distinct tremulous moving up and down of the middle and fore-fingers of the right-hand. The under jaw (which had dropped) then moved, with a very slow, but clearly perceptible, motion, as if in the act of mastication. In such a case as this, it is impossible to do too much in order to satisfy the minds of relations and friends. Bottles of hot water, therefore, friction to the chest and legs, ammonia, &c. &c., were resorted to, and employed for upwards of an hour. Motion also became visible in the fingers of the left-hand, but not the slightest pulsation of the heart or arteries, or any sign of life, save what is described above, was evinced. The jaw, after continuing its motion for about half an hour, again dropped and became fixed. The fingers continued to move for some time longer, but at last became as relaxed and motionless as when I first saw the deceased. Though perfectly satisfied *from the first* that the spirit had fled from the body, yet I feel more so now when I consider that every expedient was resorted to by which assurance on the subject could be imparted to the minds of the relatives and non-medical attendants.

I should consider this letter superfluous, after the excellent remarks by Dr. Elliotson, which appeared in your really valuable journal some time since; but I am sorry to find that many professional men still disbelieve in this post-mortem vitality. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

A. S.

L. A., London, Sept. 14th, 1833.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

FUNGOUS GROWTH FROM THE SUBSTANCE OF THE TIBIA: UNIQUE OPERATION.

Edward Williamson, aged 38, was taken into Henry's Ward, August 7th. On examination a large fungous tumour was discovered on the anterior surface of the left leg, at about the junction of the lower third of the upper two-thirds of the tibia. It presented a very irregular appearance, resembling somewhat a head of cauliflower with turbinated margins; of a brownish-yellow colour, moistened by a serous exudation: the patient, in other respects, appears to enjoy good health, although the countenance betrays, in some measure, the presence of organic disease. He states that he is a cutler, and that about fourteen months previous to his application for relief at this hospital, he received a blow on his leg, which produced, at the time, a bruise; this was followed by a formation of matter, and as soon as the abscess burst and discharged its contents, the ulcerative process gradually deepened, and extended the sore. For some time he continued his usual labour, merely dressing the ulcer with simple ointments. About nine months since, after exposure to wet, he caught a violent cold; the wound in his leg immediately assumed a very inflammatory aspect, and a phlegmonous blush extended up the leg to some distance from the sore, the edges of which became tumid, and elevated above the surrounding skin. Still fancying that it was but a trivial complaint, he neglected to apply for professional advice, but contented himself by treating it with applications of blue stone and simple dressings. At the end of three weeks, finding this *modus curandi* was not very efficient, he placed himself under the care of a surgeon; by this time the morbid excrescence had acquired some considerable bulk. Compresses, wetted with alum water, and a lotion composed of one ounce and a half of strong acetic acid to one pint of water, were ordered; and his bowels were kept regular by the aid of medicines. In spite of this plan, the tumour still gained ground, and five grains of the sulphate of copper were added to the lotion. Nevertheless the progressive increase of the tumour was not at all arrested. The nitrate-of-silver wash was then employed for a fortnight; but this occasioned such severe pain, that it entirely deprived him of rest, and reduced his strength considerably, in consequence of which it was suspended, and the iodine ointment employed in lieu of it, until his admittance into the hospital. This last application, the man observes, produced a sensation similar to the "continued biting of small insects," and evidently effected a reduction in the size of the fungus. He is put on a meat diet, and his bowels are kept open by house medicine. Simple dressings to the leg.

10. During the above treatment the tumour became larger, and is now very painful. Equal parts of the *Sedative Liquor of Opium* and water are applied, as a lotion to the part, to lull the pain.

12. The fungus has acquired a considerable size, being about three inches and a half in diameter, and raised three quarters of an inch above the surrounding integuments; its edges, which are irregular, are everted, so that a probe can be passed underneath its margin to the extent of a quarter of an inch.

16. Half an ounce of the *Tincture of Iodine*, with the same quantity of water, to be used as a wash.

26. Has continued the last-mentioned application, and, he fancies, with some slight benefit, at least the diseased growth does not appear to have acquired any additional magnitude. Is ordered three bottles of soda water daily.

Sept. 4. Mr. Lawrence, under whose care the patient was admitted, showed the case to Baron Graefe, who came this morning to inspect the economy of the hospital. The Baron remarked that he had had a similar case, in which he had found it necessary to remove the shaft of the tibia, on account of its being implicated in the disease; that the patient, being a strong healthy powerful man, bore the operation remarkably well. The fibula, in this instance, being unaffected, acted as a splint to the leg, until the place of the bone, which he had extracted, was supplied by a cartilaginous deposit, and that the man had now regained, in some measure, the power of walking.

10. Has been persevering in the last-mentioned plan, but with little alteration in the appearance of the disease. The patient, who is extremely cheerful under his sufferings, expressed a great wish that some operation should be performed for the removal of his malady, but he resolutely opposes the advice of all the surgeons who have endeavoured to persuade

him to submit to amputation as the only eligible mode of extirpating the disease. He mentioned to-day, that about seventeen years since, in consequence of a blow on the shin, his leg became painful and inflamed, and that some time after several spiculæ of bone were exfoliated, but that the wound thus produced healed up, and he had not experienced any uneasiness or inconvenience in the part until the occurrence of the accident, which had caused the present disease.

14. Mr. LAWRENCE, after a consultation with his colleagues, determined on complying with the reiterated requests of the patient. At 1 p. m., he was brought into the theatre, and placed on the operating-table: the fungus appeared to have increased in size, since our last report, and had now extended to about a third of the length of the tibia: it was of an oval form, very irregular, of a brownish-red colour, moistened by an ichorous and fetid secretion. The poor fellow's countenance, although retaining its usual cheerful smile, betrayed the presence of organic mischief.

Mr. LAWRENCE commenced his operation by making an elliptical incision, including the inner half of the tumour with about a quarter of an inch of neighbouring integument, he then dissected back the semicircular flap, thus formed, removing, at the same time, the periosteum underneath it; a similar incision on the external part of the fungus, meeting the extremities of the former, completed a circle, which included the whole of the circumference of the disease, which was then removed, by a few strokes of the knife, from the shaft of the tibia: a great deal of hemorrhage followed this stage of the operation. It was now discovered that the anterior portion of the tibia was deficient at that part which corresponded to the seat of the fungus, and that the excrescence originated from the interior of the bone, it therefore became necessary to scoop out the cancellous structure, which was implicated in the disease: this was effected by means of a strong scalpel; and any remnants of the morbid growth, which remained behind, were removed by scraping that portion of bone to which they adhered. This process appeared to excite very severe pain; some uneven portions of bone were then cut off by the bone-forceps, and two or three bleeding vessels secured and tied; but it was found necessary, in order to arrest the bleeding from the cancellous structure, to plug that part with lint. The operation occupied a half an hour, and the subsequent act of tying arteries, dressing, &c. was completed in a quarter of an hour more.

The novelty of the operation drew a large assemblage of medical gentlemen to witness its performance, amongst whom we recognised Mons. JOUBERT, surgeon to the hospital of Saint Louis, at Paris, &c. After the removal of the patient, Mr. LAWRENCE came forward and stated that, in performing the above described operation, it was not in accordance with his wishes, or those of the other surgeons of the establishment, but that he had been induced to undertake it from the man's repeated requests, who had as often peremptorily refused to submit to amputation, which he, Mr. L., had explained to the patient was the only feasible mode of effecting the eradication of the *totality* of the diseased mass; but he was obstinate in his determination, although he was willing to consent to any other plan Mr. LAWRENCE might think proper. And he, Mr. L., was further induced to attempt this expedient, from the consideration of two cases, which he recollected to have occurred in this hospital, and, in both of which, amputation had been performed: in these instances dissection showed, in one case, that the disease emanated from the periosteal covering of the tibia, without in any measure implicating that bone (the preparation displaying this fact was now in the Museum of the Hospital; and also a wax model of the fungus, which presented exactly the same appearance as the one he had just removed); in the other case the morbid structure appeared to proceed either from the periosteum, or from the surface of the bone, without affecting its structure. Bearing these facts in mind, he had hoped that the removal of the fungus might be effected by dissecting off the membrane, from which it might, as in the cases just cited, have originated; but, unfortunately, the result had not proved so happy as he had wished; for, in the progress of the operation, he had discovered, that the anterior portion of the tibia was supplied by a substance similar to that which he had removed, and this extending into the cancellous structure, left but a very thin shell of bone unaffected by the disease, at its posterior part: he believed all the morbid structure had been entirely removed, yet he was sorry to say that, supposing the wound healed favourably, the patient would possess but a very imperfect limb, after the loss of so great a portion of the principal bone. He could not but augur ill from the nature and extent of the disease, which he supposed had originated in the cellular structure of the tibia, and afterwards made its way to the surface: and he could not say, but that a recurrence of the malady was probable. The morbid parts very much resembled in appearance the stringy

structure of those warty excrescences seen on the labia of syphilitic patients.

16. Is much better than might have been expected after such a severe operation; has not slept very well, but is cheerful, and expresses great hope of recovery; the pulse is quick, but without hardness; tongue rather white; does not complain of much uneasiness in the limb. He says that the pain he suffered during the scraping of the bone and cutting off the irregularities which projected from it was very severe; and as he is a cutler, he shall always remember to make the bone-forceps *sharp*, if he again regains health sufficient to enable him to prosecute his calling.

ERYSIPELAS OF THE FACE.

William Hogbin, aged 18, was admitted into Luke's Ward, under the care of Mr. STANLEY, August 22. He states that he caught cold the preceding week, and that two days before he applied to the hospital, he was attacked with painful tumefaction, and redness of the face. His bowels have not been relieved for four or five days. He has great pain in his head, and can get no sleep at night; pulse quick, irritable, and somewhat hard. Is ordered twelve grains of *Jalap* with five grains of *Calomel* immediately; to be followed by a *Compound Senna Draught* in three hours; and after the operation of these medicines, a draught to be taken every six hours, composed of *Saline Mixture*, with one drachm of *Antimonial Wine*. The face to be fomented frequently with warm stoups.

23. Pulse has lost its hardness, though still irritable; bowels have been well opened; fancies himself better.

24. Has had no dejections to-day; great tumefaction of the eyelids; pain in the head unremitted. Continue the saline medicines. The *Calomel* and *Jalap Powder* to be repeated. An evaporating spirit lotion to be constantly applied to the head.

25. Appears better; the pain in the head has almost left him; pulse much less irritable. Saline mixture, with sulphate of magnesia, every six hours.

27. Is ordered two grains of calomel at night in consequence of his tongue being coated with a dirty white fur.

29. Is much better in every respect. Simple saline medicines alone to be administered.

September 1. Has been gradually improving until this morning, when he had a recurrence of the erysipelatous inflammation; the pain in the head returned; his pulse became quick and irritable, without much power. His bowels to be opened with calomel and jalap powder immediately, and to continue the saline medicines.

2. Is somewhat better; pain in the head relieved since the operation of the purge.

4. Continues to improve; the bowels to be kept gently relaxed by saline mixture.

6. Has no pain in the head; the tumefaction and redness of the face have almost entirely disappeared; free dejections; pulse less irritable, but slightly intermittent.

12. The patient has been daily improving, and is now convalescent.

In this case, as in several others lately reported, the purgative and saline treatment alone has been found sufficient to remove this disorder, and depletion by venesection seems rather to retard than accelerate recovery, particularly in the instances where those labouring under this affection have been addicted to the use or rather abuse of fermented liquors and ardent spirits; and this fact is worthy of being noted, as frequently the bounding full pulse might seem to one ignorant of this circumstance to indicate the bold use of the lancet.

CHOLERA.—We are sorry to have to report that the so-much-dreaded Cholera has again made its appearance at Whitby, and to an extent and with a virulence far exceeding those of its visitation last year. —*Sunderland Herald, Sept.* 21.

THEY WHO HAVE THE BAG, AND BEAR WHAT IS PUT THEREIN. (*John* xii. 6.)—A correspondent informs us, that in a parish where great injustice has been perpetrated by the parochial officers against the medical men who have attended the pauper cholera patients, the overseers have taken so much care of *themselves*, that of the eight persons who have served the office of overseer there for twelve months during the last four years, the average weight gained by each person on quitting office, has been nearly thirteen and a half pounds.

Replies to several valued Correspondents must be given next week.

Will *Dr. L.* say how a private communication will reach him.

ERRATA. — LANCET Leader, last week, page 822, last line, col. 1, *for* officers *read* offices; also, page 823, line 12, introduce the word *for* before *the*, and in the following line introduce *he* before *was*; page 824, col. 1, line 10, *for* physician *read* institution; page 824, line 14 from bottom, erase the word *a*.

In Dr. Caldwell's letter, Sept. 14, page 783, line 3 from bottom, *for* Iodin *read* Tr. Iodin.